

# THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

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PORTSMOUTH, N. H., THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1907.

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PRICE 2 CENTS

## WORK OF SECOND DAY

### Of The New Hampshire Federation Of Woman's Clubs

#### MUCH BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY THE DELEGATES IN THIS CITY

Practically The Entire Day Taken Up By The Previously Arranged Program

PLEASING ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBIT IN NORTH CHURCH CHAPEL ON MIDDLE STREET

This, the second and last day of the convention of the New Hampshire Federation of Woman's Clubs, was a very busy one. The transaction of business began before nine o'clock in the morning and will continue until late in the afternoon. This evening, in the North Church, there will be a lecture of unusual importance and interest by John Nolen of Cambridge, Mass., on "The New Civil Ideal." This will be the last of the scheduled convention events.

The first event of the program was a council meeting at which Mrs. Jennie J. Webster, the first vice-president, presided. This was followed at nine o'clock by a meeting of the nominating committee and at half-past nine the public business of the convention demanded attention, the meeting being called to order in the Unitarian Church by the president, Mrs. Hill.

The reports of the forenoon included those of the legislative committee, presented by Mrs. Mary I. Wood; the forestry committee, by Mrs. Mary E. Woodman; the art committee, by Mrs. Martha A. Safford; the education committee, by Mrs. Mary E. Pike; and the scholarship fund committee, by Mrs. Mary P. Woodworth.

After the reports, there was music. A second talk by Miss Isabel Goodhue was also enjoyed.

During a memorial hour, beginning at noon, tributes were paid to Mrs. Eliza Blair and Mrs. Sarah C. Branch, past presidents of the Federation, by Mrs. Olie Rand Clark, Mrs. Mary P. Woodworth, Mrs. Mary I. Wood and others.

Music was again enjoyed and the convention adjourned until half-past two.

The first report of the afternoon was that the civil service reform committee, presented by Mrs. Caroline R. Whittemore.

The address of the president and the election of officers are announced for this afternoon, the balance of the program.

Report of household economics



WOULDN'T YOU?

Wouldn't you like to have us do the hard part of your sewing for you?

See the motor in our window.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY LIGHT & POWER CO.

In conclusion, Mrs. Spaulding said: "I once heard a minister say that 'the church that fails to do aggressive missionary work dies spiritually.' This is a good statement of club endeavor. The club that fails to do some aggressive work outside itself shrivels, becomes narrow, egotistical, and the end is swift and sure."

#### The Reports

Mrs. Wood, in her report of the legislative committee, referred particularly to the work of securing the passage by the Legislature of acts repealing laws disadvantageous to women. She made especial reference to the new testamentary guardianship act, by the provisions of which any person capable of making a will may appoint a testamentary guardian. Heretofore, this power has only rested with the father of a child. Mrs. Wood regretted that the law did not make it less easy to set aside a guardian appointed under a will.

For the forestry committee, Mrs. Woodman presented a very exhaustive report. She expressed deep regret that the White Mountain and Southern Appalachian forest reserve bill failed to pass Congress during the last session. Great confidence was felt that this useful legislation would be enacted and the death of the bill in the House was a bitter disappointment. "We stand just where we did a year ago," she said. "The trees are still being felled, with no immediate prospect of purchasing them before they fall." The committee which called upon Speaker Cannon of the House of Representatives last winter in the interest of the forest reserve bill obtained little satisfaction. Mr. Cannon said that the measure was of such importance that there would be no opportunity to consider it during the winter, but he promised to study the matter carefully. However, at the last moment an appropriation of \$25,000 for a preliminary survey was secured and the survey will be made the coming summer. W. L. Hall of the United States forest service will be in charge of the work, assisted by Forest Ranger of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. Should the forest reserve bill pass the national government would not purchase the whole of northern New Hampshire, but only such forests as are necessary for the protection of water supplies. In purchasing, payment is made for standing trees and a reasonable price paid for the land. The country contains every year three or four times as much wood as all its forests grow. No other argument in favor of forest protection should be needed. "The forests of New Hampshire are falling, while we wait the favorable action of her citizens to save them," said the speaker. "The last Legislature did nothing for the forests, except to appropriate \$25,000 for the extermination of the gypsy and brown-tail moths. The enemies of our forests are busy if their friends are not," said Mrs. Woodman. "The axe at the root, the insect on the branch and fire around are ready to consume the tree and even the soil in which it grows." The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests was warmly endorsed and club women were urged to enroll themselves among its members. The absolute necessity of speedy action, if the forests are to be saved, was emphasized. Club women were especially urged to use all their influence. "There is nothing like agitation," concluded Mrs. Woodman.

Mrs. Pike, for the education committee, spoke of the need of intelligent care of children in schools. The proper selection of subjects for study and the need of preventing "cramming" were touched upon. The speaker also called attention to the importance of saving the eyes of the children. In every case where the child is troubled with persistent headaches, she said, the eyes should be at once examined. It is a mistake to believe that children do not need glasses, for their eyes are frequently so affected by study that some relief is absolutely necessary.

Mrs. Woodworth gave a report regarding the young girls now being educated by the State Federation.

The Arts and Crafts Exhibit

The arts and crafts exhibit in the North Church chapel on Middle Street attracted many visitors. It is in charge of Mrs. Martha A. Safford of Rochester, who is at the head of the arts and crafts department of

the Federation, assisted by Mrs. Hewitt and Mrs. Cleaves of this city.

Among the articles shown are many remarkably fine examples of lace work, embroidery, tooled leather, burned wood, basket and wax work. Not the least interesting to Portsmouth people were the specimens of work done by the pupils of the vacation school, specimens which speak very highly for that educational institution. Miss Helen Tilton of Portsmouth exhibited examples of photographic and art work which were very pleasing.

Reproductions of famous paintings and a remarkable display of scenic pictures, some of them showing local views, added to the interest of the exhibit. Besides the examples of modern handicraft, there were a number of pieces of beautiful old lace and specimens of old time fancy work. Some of these were loaned by Miss Badger and Mrs. Susie Gray of this city.

Contributions to the exhibit were made by clubs in all parts of the state.

#### The Music

At the meeting on Wednesday afternoon, the march from "Tanhauser" was played by a trio, made up of Mrs. J. Wilson Hobbs, Miss Florence G. Marshall and Miss Mary Garland. Mrs. William P. Gray sang "The Flower Song" from "Faust," accompanied by Miss Marshall.

This (Thursday) morning Mrs. Flora Hayes Spinney sang, accompanied by Mrs. Hobbs. Miss Isabel Goodhue sang two songs at the reception on Wednesday evening.

All the arrangements for the Wednesday evening reception were under the direction of Mrs. William G. Marshall.

#### Visited the Navy Yard

A large number of the delegates visited the navy yard this morning and were shown about the reservation by Capt. C. P. Rees and other officers.

Various places about the city were also visited, the visitors being under the guidance of members of the Grotto Club.

#### AT THE NAVY YARD

One laborer and one chipper and caulker were called by the department of construction and repair on Wednesday.

Owing to the weather and other circumstances, the towing of the dry dock to Point of Pines was not undertaken today.

There was a dock trial of the engines of the auxiliary collier Leonidas today (Thursday). The machinery was found to be in good working order.

A large number of the members of the Federation of Woman's Clubs, in session in Portsmouth, visited the navy yard today (Thursday) and were shown the points of interest about the station by Capt. C. P. Rees and Assistant Naval Constructor William B. Fogarty.

Former Mayor John J. Laskey of Portsmouth was a visitor at the yard today.

The first and second baseball teams of the yard barracks played a close game on the yard grounds on Wednesday afternoon, which resulted in a victory for the first team by a score of thirteen to twelve.

Sergeant Lee and Private James Friel of the yard marine guard will complete their terms of enlistment tomorrow.

The tug Uncas, now with the battleship squadron at Hampton Roads, has been ordered here, where she will have a new deck put in. She will arrive today or tomorrow. The repairs were recommended by Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander-in-chief of the fleet, who also requests that the repairs be completed by June 12, in order that the tug may join the fleet in its movements in Cape Cod Bay.

Torturing oozema spreads its burning area every day. Down's Ointment quickly stops its spreading. Instantly relieves the itching, cures it permanently. At any drug store.

## KITTERY LETTER

### Newsy Items From Across The River

#### HAPPENINGS IN OUR BUSY SISTER TOWN

##### Various Paragraphs Of Social And Personal Interest

#### OSSEP OF A DAY COLLECTED BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Kittery, May 16. Further examination shows that the four-master Malcolm Baxter, Jr., which grounded in the mud at Noble's Island Monday, was not damaged in the least, and the friends of the navigation company are glad to hear of such a fortunate outcome of the accident, which was no fault of theirs at the outset. The vessel did

not leak and does not appear to have been hogged, as was reported. The Baxter is valued at \$70,000 and her cargo at \$10,000.

Fred S. Walker, a Portland traveling man, was arraigned at Alfred this week on a charge of embezzlement from J. Lewis Shortridge of this town in May, 1906. Walker pleaded guilty and was given thirty days in jail. Edward Dwyer of Portland, who broke into the cottage of J. Langdon Ward last winter, changed his plea to not guilty, and his case will be heard later.

The date for towing the old dry dock to Revere Beach has been set for Friday, as the Portsmouth is going to Boston today with three brick barges if weather permits. The big gasoline launch May, owned by Capt. Hoyt, is expected to go along with the tug and dock to act as tender and dispatch boat, in command of Capt. D. B. Gilchrist.

#### Kittery Point

On Wednesday the rule concerning white telephone poles on the line of the Atlantic Shore railway went into effect and hereafter until next winter cars will stop only at these poles. During the winter the poles are disregarded.

Mr. and Mrs. John Safford, Jr., of Tompkinsville, N. Y., are visiting their parents here. Mrs. Daisy Crossley and Miss Annie Safford have returned to Boston.

The K. P. G. Fancywork Club met

this afternoon with Mrs. Bertha Kimball. Oren Keene of New Durham, N. H., has moved his family to this town, where he is engaged on the sawmill.

Two veteran coasters are the only ones in port, the Julia and Martha, built in 1823, and the Thomas Hix, 1847.

A large gang of men is employed on the Wood Island lifesaving station job and three large boats are used in transporting them to the island. As yet the result of their work cannot be seen from shore.

The big Gloucester fisherman Grace Oils has been in port for the past few days.

#### A HANDSOME ENGINE

One of the largest shifting engines ever seen here passed through this station on east bound freight, No. 241, on Wednesday, bound for Portland, where it will be assigned to the switchings crews in the Boston and Maine yard.

#### THE WEATHER FOR TOMORROW

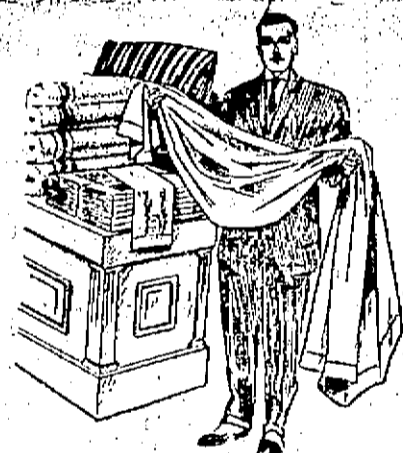
(Special to The Herald)

Washington, May 16—Cloudy weather, probably showers and light south to southwest winds are indicated for Friday.

There will be a session of probate court next Tuesday in Exeter.

### --- SPECIALS IN ---

## DOMESTICS, LINENS AND BEDDINGS.



How good these specials are you can learn from the items below. We think they will hurry your footsteps to this store.

A woman can always find needs in Domestics, Linens, Bed Spreads and Bedding—just now she should look hard for them—for the supplying of them now will mean a good round saving.

Just peek into your supply of Sheets, Pillow Cases, Table Linens and Towels and Toweling—figure out what you need mostly, then come to this store. You will be delighted with the saving prospects.

#### TABLE LINENS

Bleached Table Damasks, all linen, special value..... 50c and 55c yd  
Fine All Linen Table Damasks 75c, 85c, \$1.00 to \$1.50 yd  
Hemmed Napkins, 20 inch, all linen, ready for use..... \$1.50 doz  
All Linen Napkins, 18 inch, choice patterns..... 89c doz  
Fine Linen Napkins at..... \$1.00, \$1.12, \$1.25, \$1.37 upwards

#### TOWELS

Huck Towels, 16x32, extra value at..... 10c  
Huck Towels, 18x36..... 12 1-2c  
Hemstitched Huck Towels..... 25c  
Turkish Towels, special value at..... 10c and 12 1-2c  
Turkish Toweling, 27 inches wide..... 29c yd  
18 Inch Diaper..... 55c pc

Bleached Crash, 18 inch, at..... 8c, 10c, 12 1-2c, 14c yd  
Check Glass Toweling..... 8c, 10c, 12c, 14c yd  
Huck Toweling..... 10c, 12c to 25c

#### GROGHETED QUILTS

10-4 size, hemmed and fringed, extra value at..... \$1.00  
11-4 size Hemmed Quilts, a big line at..... 79c, 98c, \$1.12, \$1.25, \$1.35 each  
11-4 size Fringed Crochet Quilts at..... \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.69  
Crocheted Quilts, 10-4 size, hemmed and fringed, extra value..... \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.37 upwards

#### WASH FABRICS

Figured Muslins, Lawns, Dimities and Organdies, a big variety of patterns, at..... 8c, 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c, 17c yd  
Chambrays..... 12 1-2c and 15c yd

Dress Gingham, the largest stock in the city, at..... 10c and 12 1-2c

Apron Checks..... 8c and 10c yd  
Scotch Gingham..... 25c yd  
Silk Muslin in beautiful floral patterns..... 25c  
Galatea Cloth, figured, plain or stripe..... 17c yd

#### WHITE GOODS

Swiss Muslins at..... 12 1-2c to 25c yd  
Madras, corded effect..... 15c yd  
Figured Madras, 27 inches wide..... 25c, 37c, 42c  
White Spun Silk..... 35c yd  
White P. K., 27 inches wide..... 17c and 25c  
Checked Muslins and Dimities, in all white, very popular for Dresses or Waists..... 12 1-2c, 17c to 25c  
Arnold Silk..... 50c yd  
Linen Finish Suitings, 34 inches wide..... 59c yd  
India Linons at..... 8c, 10c, 12c, 17c to 25c yd  
Plain Nainsooks..... 15c yd  
Persian Lawn..... 25c yd

## Geo. B. French Co

## A FINE ADDRESS

Delivered By Dr. Towle  
Wednesday AfternoonBEFORE THE CONVENTION OF  
WOMAN'S CLUBSInteresting Reports Given By Mrs.  
Burlingame And Mrs. StreeterWORK OF COMMITTEES CLEARLY AND  
COMPREHENSIVELY OUTLINED

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Federation of Woman's Clubs on Wednesday afternoon, many people responding to the general invitation to the public to attend the sessions of the convention. The program was an exceptionally interesting one, nearly all the papers and reports being of a public import.

The meeting opened with Mrs. Ella H. J. Hill of Concord, the president of the Federation, presiding, and the invocation was given by Mrs. E. P. Kimball. The address of welcome was made for the Grafton club by Miss Martha Kimball, and the response for the Federation by Mrs. Jennie J. Webster, the first vice-president. The honorary guests of the Federation, Mrs. P. F. Hazen of St. Johnsbury, Vt., president of the Vermont Federation; Mrs. Lillian C. Streeter of Concord, honorary president, and Mrs. Mary I. Wood of this city, past president, spoke a few words in greeting.

Of particular interest to Federation members was the report of Mrs. Flora L. V. Spaulding on club reciprocity and club extension. This was followed by an informal talk on birds and their nests by Miss Rachel Goodhue of Boston. Miss Goodhue's little book of bird notes was little short of marvelous.

An important report was that of the Industrial and Child Labor Committee, presented by Mrs. Harriet G. Burlingame.

Mrs. Burlingame began by stating the number of people employed in industrial establishments in New Hampshire. There are, she said, 46,411 adult males, 19,916 adult females and 1,167 children under sixteen. She added that these, the official figures, are not entirely reliable in regard to the number of children employed in factories, as in many cases the children are taken into the mills by their mothers and older sisters and their names do not appear on the payrolls. The cotton mills have the largest number of child employees, 499 being registered in the factories of this class. The woolen mills, according to published statistics, have 183 children among their employees and boot and shoe factories 133.

The compulsory education laws of the state provide that no child under the age of twelve shall be employed in mills at any time, that no child under fourteen years of age shall be employed during the school years and that children under sixteen shall not be given employment unless they present certificates signed by the state superintendent of instruction or a member of a school board, stating that they are able to read and write sentences in English.

There is no state factory inspector, but the superintendent of instruction sends an inspector through the factories of the state once a year, or oftener, if complaints are made to him. Members of women's clubs who know of instances of the illegal employment of the children have but to communicate with Supl. Morrison and he will send an inspector to investigate the case.

Mrs. Burlingame spoke strongly in favor of a federal law prohibiting child labor and regretted that such a law is opposed in some quarters because of the fear that its enactment would be an infringement of state rights. Even with a federal law, state laws are absolutely necessary, and Mrs. Burlingame admitted that efforts to secure the enactment of proper laws had not yet resulted entirely to the satisfaction of those advocating them.

As it is, however, New Hampshire laws are much better than those of some states. She mentioned the fact that thirty families no longer ago moved from this state to Rhode Island because the employment of the children in mills is permitted in the latter state.

The old idea that the parent owns the child has been succeeded by an

entirely new idea that the child belongs to the state. Intelligent care of the children is demanded, because upon them the future of the state depends. It is argued that child labor laws are in many cases cruel, because their operation deprives widowed mothers, who sadly need the money which their children could earn, of the income derived from their labor. This objection has been met in some places by the establishment of a pension system by charitable organizations, by means of which widows in need are given aid, thereby removing the necessity for the employment of their children in factories.

Mrs. Burlingame commended the juvenile court bill and the fifty-eight hour law, passed by the last legislature and gave instances of the splendid work accomplished by juvenile courts in other states.

She urged club members to take persons, interest in wayward children and concluded by saying: "When government has done all that it can every man, woman and child is essential."

Mrs. Lillian C. Streeter gave a valuable report on state charities and correction, referring particularly to the work done in improving conditions at county farms.

New buildings have been erected or old ones remodeled in Carroll and Sullivan counties, provision has been made for a new building in Strafford county and much done toward the separation of male and female inmates of almshouses in all parts of the state. Measures have been taken, too, to provide separate quarters for the insane, suffering from insanity, and the work of removing the insane to the insane hospital in Concord.

In Rockingham county, all the insane charges formerly quartered in an old and not too sanitary building, have been sent to Concord and the old building destroyed. Fifty-five insane persons are still sheltered in a hilly building on the farm. The Hillsborough county farm has the greatest number of insane charges in the state.

Mrs. Streeter strongly condemned the practice of sending those convicted of criminal offenses to county farms, asserting that such institutions should be maintained entirely for the ill and indigent.

She expressed approval of the new juvenile court law and gave utterance to the hope that the majority of the probation officers, appointed under the law would be women. In other states, she said, women probation officers had proved the most efficient. She referred with pleasure to the successful work of the two women sheriffs in this state.

The laws making wife desertion a criminal offense and making the desertion of young children by their parents punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, appealed to Mrs. Streeter as steps in the right direction.

After Mrs. Streeter's report, an announcement was made of the illness of Mrs. Ella L. Follansby of Exeter, auditor of the State Federation, and it was voted to prepare a resolution of sympathy and to send flowers to her. The announcement was made that the report of the credentials committee, originally scheduled for Wednesday afternoon, had been postponed until today.

The principal address of the day was that of "The Penal Institutions of the State," by Dr. Fred S. Towle of this city. The address follows:

Madam President and Ladies of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs:—

"The Penal Institutions of Our State." Truly you have given me a theme that one could not discuss in detail without taking more time than I am able to devote to it. It is a subject that has greatly interested me and I only wish that I had the ability to make it equally interesting to you.

In thinking about the subject I have realized that it is impossible to apprehend fully the needs of our own state, the defects in our institutions, and the best way to deal with the situation without knowing the methods which other states have employed in meeting similar difficulties. I have taken a good deal of interest in making a very unique and complete collection of pamphlets and documents dealing with the penal problem as it exists in 1907 in the United States and Canada. This small library of works on criminology, as it might be called, contains the most recent reports of nearly every prison and reformatory in this country and Canada, as well as reports of many juvenile reform schools. It includes the governments documents issued by the International Prison Commission, which are both valuable and extremely interesting. And it includes, lastly, a file of letters written by prison officials in nearly every state of the Union, which not only supplement the information contained in the printed reports but express many valuable opinions upon the problems of penology.

In looking over these reports I have found, of course, a great diversity of methods in different parts of the country, though with it all there is much greater uniformity than I had expected. But I have found everywhere, except in the states of the Cotton Belt, the insistence upon two important underlying ideas which I wish to impress upon you at the outset, though the limits of this paper forbid my spending much time upon them. First: Modern thinkers on criminology are agreed that the main object of every penal institution is the reformation of the prisoner. In the words of an experienced prison official, "Men are not sent to prison to be punished, they are punished by being sent to prison." Second: All the penal institutions of a state which recognize the above principle should be arranged in a system designed in such a way that it shall serve the best interest of the state and all of her citizens and administered by one central and final authority.

In thinking the subject over I thought it best to divide it into three main sections, discussing first what New Hampshire has now in the way of Penal Institutions, next what other states have, and last, what we might have. In discussing these points, I do not mean to give much time to our State Prison at Concord. My views are well known, and I shall in as few words as possible tell you about the changes that have been made during the past two years.

At the present time we have in New Hampshire four different varieties of so-called penal institutions, reckoning our provision for both juvenile and adult offenders, namely, the Reform School at Manchester, the County farms, scattered over the state, the various county jails, and

prayed, and do not provide as satisfactorily as might be desired for the complete separation of boys and girls. Next, the hours of work added to the number of hours spent in the schoolroom (four of work and five of study) would be a considerable tax upon the strength of an adult person. And last, the labor of the children is directed towards the object of bringing in revenue and lessening the expenses of the state rather than teaching trades which may be instructive in converting wayward and unfortunate boys and girls into useful citizens.

This is a Yankee State, and we show it in the most pointed manner in our method of running all of our public institutions. The one thing thought of first, last, and all of the time, is, "Can they be made self-supporting?" and I am afraid if we keep on in this same line in the future it will be "How much can we make out of them?"

Acting upon the suggestion contained in this report, the last legislature appropriated the sum of \$27,000 for the erection of new buildings at Manchester. This action will relieve the congested condition above described and open opportunities for many important reforms. The second change which I have suggested ought easily to be effected if upon close investigation it appears to be desirable. The abolition of the commercial idea would be a more radical change in policy and one that is not likely to be effected until all the penal institutions of the state are united in a system which has for its main object the reformation of the criminal rather than the enrichment of the state expenditure.

There is one thing that I wish to speak of, and I do it without a full knowledge of the exact facts. It has

been whispered that there are at the present writing six or seven inmates in the Reform School at Manchester who are no longer boys, whose ages are very much in excess of the prescribed age, and that the influence of these—shall I say young men—has been anything but beneficial to other boys. I have been given to understand that the way they were admitted was this: At the time of their conviction, if their true ages had been known to the court, they would have been sent to the state prison; but taking advantage of (whom I don't know) they were sent to the Reform School instead of the State Prison. Now this, if true, is all wrong and a great detriment to the institution.

It is impossible for me to speak at any great length upon the condition of our almshouses. Their physical condition, location, and method of government is gone into very exhaustively by the report of the State Board of Charities. Their report shows that while there are many things to be desired, with one exception great advances have been made during the past ten years. Better hospital facilities are being introduced, better accommodations for those infected with tuberculosis. The insane are being transferred to the State institution at Concord. Feeble-minded children have been transferred to the New Hampshire Home for Feeble-minded at Laconia. Children under fifteen years of age are now forbidden by law to be sent to the almshouses.

The one thing about our almshouse problem that stands out prominently and is, in my opinion, a disgrace to our state, is the indiscriminate herding together of the unfortunate poor and the criminal class.

This point is brought out only very emphatically by a short paragraph in the report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections: "There still remains in our county almshouses one class whose detention cannot be upheld by argument, either from a theoretical or practical standpoint. Tramps, vagabonds and disorderly persons should be sent to penitentiaries."

There are noted in this report, of which I have read only a part, three objectionable features to which I particularly wish to call your attention. First, as the report states, the buildings are no adequate to the requirements of a modern institution for juvenile delinquents, as they necessitate the close association of small and comparatively innocent children with those who are older and more de-

praved, and do not provide as satisfactorily as might be desired for the complete separation of boys and girls. Next, the hours of work added to the number of hours spent in the schoolroom (four of work and five of study) would be a considerable tax upon the strength of an adult person. And last, the labor of the children is directed towards the object of bringing in revenue and lessening the expenses of the state rather than teaching trades which may be instructive in converting wayward and unfortunate boys and girls into useful citizens.

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There is one thing that I wish to speak of, and I do it without a full knowledge of the exact facts. It has been whispered that there are at the present writing six or seven inmates in the Reform School at Manchester who are no longer boys, whose ages are very much in excess of the prescribed age, and that the influence of these—shall I say young men—has been anything but beneficial to other boys. I have been given to understand that the way they were admitted was this: At the time of their conviction, if their true ages had been known to the court, they would have been sent to the state prison; but taking advantage of (whom I don't know) they were sent to the Reform School instead of the State Prison. Now this, if true, is all wrong and a great detriment to the institution.

It is impossible for me to speak at any great length upon the condition of our almshouses. Their physical condition, location, and method of government is gone into very exhaustively by the report of the State Board of Charities. Their report shows that while there are many things to be desired, with one exception great advances have been made during the past ten years. Better hospital facilities are being introduced, better accommodations for those infected with tuberculosis. The insane are being transferred to the State institution at Concord. Feeble-minded children have been transferred to the New Hampshire Home for Feeble-minded at Laconia. Children under fifteen years of age are now forbidden by law to be sent to the almshouses.

The one thing about our almshouse problem that stands out prominently and is, in my opinion, a disgrace to our state, is the indiscriminate herding together of the unfortunate poor and the criminal class. This point is brought out only very emphatically by a short paragraph in the report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections: "There still remains in our county almshouses one class whose detention cannot be upheld by argument, either from a theoretical or practical standpoint. Tramps, vagabonds and disorderly persons should be sent to penitentiaries."

leg, workhouses, or reformatories and never to a county almshouse. When out of a total almshouse population of 4,178 for the year ending Sept. 30, 1906, 2,470 are criminals, there still remains a serious problem to be solved by the intelligent and humane people of our state. Truly this matter should be attended to and the proper inmate of our almshouses should be protected from such associations.

Our jails are now places of detention for tried and untried prisoners and detained witnesses. I might add they are good places for a viciously inclined inmate to finish his criminal education.

Any such system as this must be wrong. The several objections to our method here in New Hampshire are: First, the indiscriminate herding together of young and old criminals—the possible innocent with the thoroughly hardened, and its consequent corrupting influence. The second—and I believe as serious an evil—is the placing together of the tried and untried prisoners. Jails, in my opinion, should be solely for the detention of witnesses and untried prisoners; and the lot of such detained—for the untried prisoner is innocent until he is proven guilty—should not be a hard one. Third, nothing could be more injurious to the moral welfare of any class than enforced idleness. Our present law, I understand, is such that, no matter how anxious the keeper of a jail may be to introduce honest and healthful employment among his prisoners, no inmate can be compelled to work if he prefers to spend his time in idleness. As a matter of fact, the only jail in the state where prisoners are provided with employment is the Hillsborough County jail.

Finally, the jails in the different counties of the state are as varied in the features characterizing them, their excellences and defects, as the individuality of the people controlling them.

Our State Prison is now in much better condition than it formerly was, but there is still much to be desired. This subject is one much more familiar to me than any other connected with our penal problem. During my term of office as Chairman of the Prison Committee, I was brought in direct contact with this institution, and I feel that I am thoroughly conversant with its past abuses, what was done to remedy them and its present needs, which are many. Its inhuman forms of corporal punishment; its infamous down-east eye for its faulty and restricted diet; its odious and degrading prison stripes—all these I am happy to say are now things of the past. While our state prison is not in any sense of the word a reformatory, one of the most important agencies—the one which has been described by Judge Bates in his book entitled "The Science of Penology" as "the only specific yet discovered for the prevention and reduction of crime"—namely, education, has been introduced, and I might add, more fully introduced, as very much more could, and should be done in this line. This work is done entirely by the chaplain, who goes from cell to cell instructing the men as best he can, no schoolroom being provided as yet. All inmates are employed on contract work, making chairs, but no attempt at instructing them at regular trades is made. The graduate of our state prison is the typical prison bird, ignorant, unskilled in labor, and discouraged and handicapped by the disgrace of his past. I do not understand that we have in New Hampshire an active society for aiding discharged prisoners, and in individual cases that have come under my notice men have left the prison without any aid from such a society. We should have one, and it should be active in its work, as no reformatory agency is more necessary.

In summing up this brief review of the present penal situation in New Hampshire, I want to ask you to notice three main features which are in absolute contrast to modern theories of penology. First: There is no general recognition of the very evident truth that criminals are not all alike—that there is an immense difference in characters in the accidental and the habitual criminal and that there should be an immense difference in treatment. Second: The antiquated notion—some criminologists call it the classical idea—of punitive punishment and not of reformation is still the guiding idea in our institutions. Third: Our penal institutions do not form a system governed consistently by one clearly defined policy and administered by a single authoritative body.

Coming now to the second division of my paper, I ask your attention to a short description of a modern penal system, or, as I said, I am going to try to show you what other states have. My study of prison reports has led me to think that the states most worthy of notice from this point of view are New York, Massachu-

setts, and New Jersey. These states have the most modern and complete penal systems in the country. They have the advantage of having a long experience in the management of their penal institutions, and they have the advantage of having a large population, which makes it possible for them to have a large number of prisoners, and thus to have a large number of different types of criminals, which makes it possible for them to have a large number of different types of treatment.

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To the Depositors of the PORTSMOUTH  
SAVINGS BANK, of Portsmouth, N. H.

The law of this state provides that, "It shall be the duty of every depositor in any savings bank, and of every shareholder of any building and loan association, to present his book for verification with the books of the bank or association, when notified so to do, at the times fixed by the bank commissioners."

The bank commissioners have selected the period, between April 15th and June 1st in this year as the time for such verification. I have been appointed to examine the depositors' books and compare them with the books of the bank, with the object of correcting any errors that may exist, and for that reason I shall be at the Portsmouth Savings Bank, each day the bank is open during the above named period, unless the work is sooner completed.

You are requested to present your deposit book, or to forward the same by mail or otherwise, to me at the bank at as early a day as convenient, if possible during the first two weeks, and so avoid having a personal request sent to you.

The book will be immediately returned to you after comparison with your account as kept by the bank.

WILLIS E. UNDERHILL Examiner.

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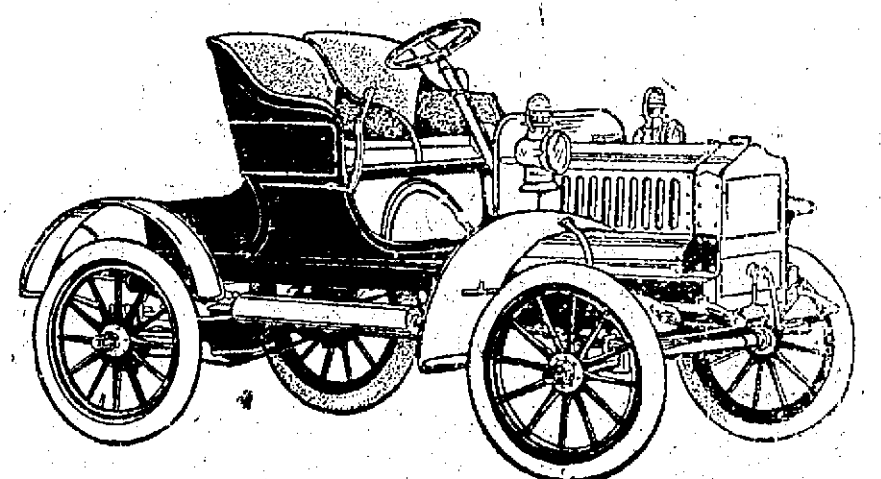
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# FIRST CONVENTION HERE

(Continued from Second Page.)

sets, Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota, but I shall draw most of my illustrations from Massachusetts, not only because her institutions are most excellent but because, if we decide to make any changes in New Hampshire, it will be easiest to use our nearest neighbor as a model.

Now, the study of a penal system must cover three leading points: First, The laws under which men are sent to prison; Second, The central administrative body which inspects and directs all the institutions of the system; Third, The institutions to which the laws commit prisoners according to their age and degree of criminality.

The first law of which I am going to speak is one that is designed to keep men out of prison—to act as a warning to the offender on the outer threshold of a life of crime. I refer to the probation law which has been widely enforced in Massachusetts. Mr. F. G. Pettigrove, the chairman of the Massachusetts board of prison commissioners, in an account of the prisons of Massachusetts, says:

"Between the court and the prison there is a method of dealing with convicted persons, known as the probation system, the object of this law being, as stated in the statute of 1878, to ascertain 'whether the accused may reasonably be expected to reform without punishment.' If the probation officer is satisfied 'that the best interests of the public and of the accused would be subserved by placing him upon probation,' he shall recommend the same to the court trying the case, and the court may permit the accused to be placed upon probation, upon such terms as it may deem best, having regard to his reformation."

"As a rule, the person is placed on probation after conviction and without the imposition of a sentence. Some of the courts are disposing of the cases of convicted persons under what is known as the 'French system' of probation, authorized by an act of 1900, by which the court imposes the sentence and suspends the execution of it, meanwhile placing the defendant in the custody of the probation officer."

"The usual conditions imposed upon a person whose case is placed on probation are as follows: 'He shall not use intoxicating liquors, nor visit any barroom, gambling house or house of ill-fame, nor associate with persons of bad character; he shall apply his earnings to the support of his wife and children; he shall report to the probation officer whenever said officer shall require him to do so; he shall appear in court on the day to which his case stands continued, and give his surety; he shall pay into court, if required to do so, the costs he has made to the county.' In some cases special conditions are imposed to meet the peculiar circumstances of the individual case."

I will not dwell upon this law in this part of my paper, but will allude to it later when we begin to consider the question of what we might have in New Hampshire. I want to speak next, and necessarily in the briefest possible manner, of that important modern theory of justice which is a basis of all reformatory work and which finds its embodiment in our so-called indeterminate sentence and parole laws, which are doubtless more or less familiar to you all. I am now generally believed that the ends of justice—which we sometimes forget, means justice to the accused as well as justice to society—are best attained if a man convicted of a misdemeanor is sent to prison, not to stay for a definite period, which is blindly supposed to be a suitable equivalent for the crime he has committed, but is rather sent until such time as, in the judgment of those who are specially appointed to inform themselves thoroughly about his case, he should be allowed to go out into the world and prove his fitness or unfitness to be at large. To quote once more from Mr. Pettigrove, with regard to the Massachusetts law:

"Under the existing law a judge merely commits a prisoner to the reformatory, and he has no power to fix the terms of the sentence, except for a longer period than five years. If no term is named by the judge, a prisoner committed for a felony which in Massachusetts is a crime that can be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, may be held in the reformatory for not exceeding five years, and a prisoner who is committed for a misdemeanor may be held therein for not exceeding two years."

It should be understood that all prisoners released under this law remain under the supervision of the parole board, a body of which I will speak a little later, and are obliged to report to them for an extended period.

And it should be further noted that these sentences are most often

imposed upon first offenders in whose cases there is reasonable hope for reformation and are not intended for habitual criminals and those found guilty of the gravest offenses.

In order to carry out the provisions of these laws a somewhat elaborate, but at the same time, thoroughly systematized, chain of officials is required. I have already read you with regard to the probation officers, who, as the report elsewhere states, are in many cases the regular police.

The next important body—one which I regard as absolutely indispensable in any state which is trying to conduct its penal institutions on a modern plan—is that central administrative body which in different states is variously styled the state board of control, the board of prison commissioners, the state board of charities and corrections, etc. These boards are composed of people who, by study, training, experience and interest in the work, are fitted to supervise the whole penal system of a state and to look out for the individual welfare of prisoners during their term of imprisonment and for a considerable period following their discharge.

The boards are generally composed of from three to five persons, including both men and women. It is their duty to inform themselves thoroughly about all of the penal institutions of the state and to direct their work in their general policy. They also act as the parole board which is the body before which each supposedly reformed prisoner must appear when recommended for a parole by the officials of the institution in which he has been confined. Their work is supplemented by that of the state agent, who is the officer specially appointed to find work for the paroled prisoner and to keep him in sight until the time of his final discharge from the custody of the state.

Coming now to the institutions of a state, and taking them up in the same order which we followed in speaking of our New Hampshire institutions. I will confess, to begin with, that I know nothing about the juvenile reform schools of Massachusetts. But I have a report of one of the most noted and probably the finest of the institutions of this sort in the country—the Boys Industrial School at Lancaster, Ohio. This great institution, which has a population of nearly 1,000 boys and is now in its fiftieth year, was modeled on a famous reform school at Mettray, France, and has itself served as a model for similar schools all over the country. It forms in fact a small village of houses, schools, shops, gardens, playgrounds, etc., situated in a secluded hill region six miles from the town of Lancaster.

The country farm and jail problem is everywhere a difficult one. The prisoners who are now confined in these places are, of course, petty offenders sentenced for terms varying from thirty days to one year. There is absolutely no excuse for the use of county farms or houses of correction, and the original and proper purpose of a jail is simply to provide a place of detention for accused persons who are awaiting trial.

But the institutions upon which most of the labor or prison remedies have been expended, and the one, by which the most cheering results have been obtained, is the reformatory. Of course the name of Elmira immediately occurs to your minds in connection with the word reformatory, and unquestionably Elmira has introduced real methods throughout the entire country. But many states now possess reformatories, and the one at Concord, Mass., stands in the front rank. It is impossible for me in a paper of this sort to attempt a description of the varied activities of a reformatory, though they are the most interesting of any of the subjects connected with penology. But I want to make it plain that a reformatory is really a prison for men charged with are commonly called "state prison offenses." Its inmates are men whose ages range from 15 to 30 years and who, in consideration of their age and the fact that they are not habitual offenders, have been committed to prison on indeterminate sentences. The methods of a reformatory, while, severe, are adapted to correct those vicious tendencies which start men on a life of crime and to supply those advantages which the great majority of criminals lack.

And the work of the reformatory does not end when the doors close behind the paroled prisoner. From that moment until the time of his final discharge, or until his return to the custody, by reason of the violation of his parole, he is under the supervision of the State Agent, who finds the paroled man employment, and at stated times receives both from him and from his employers full reports of his life and behavior.

And lastly, every modern penal system provides for the habitual offender, the man who deserves the long term, and for whose reformation there is little hope. For men of this sort prisons of the sterner type will

signal success.

I have already anticipated nearly all that I have to say about a system of institutions which I think would be useful and practicable for us. We want a reform school that shall make our tough boys, or "hard nuts," into "honest and self-supporting citizens," like the one in Ohio. We want the time to come when our county farms shall be simply almshouses and not houses of correction. We should empty our jails of convicted prisoners and use them solely for those who are either awaiting trial or are detained as witnesses, and the treatment of such persons as these in the various jails of the state should be governed by uniform rules. The prisoners now confined in jails should be classified and sent either to a workhouse or to a reformatory, as may seem best in individual cases. In an agricultural state like New Hampshire the plan of establishing state farms for the employment of petty offenders would be an entirely feasible one; or with our crying need of good roads might find very proper employment for this class of prisoners. At any rate, take them away from the county farms and jails; place them under state supervision and make them work.

And we must, we absolutely must have a reformatory. I know that I am proposing now something that will seem radical; but I believe that it is entirely practicable. The reformatory will be the largest, most important, most populous of our institutions. It will be the proper place to send many of those now confined in jails and the large majority of those now in the State Prison. Why, then, should we not remodel our large and commodious prison to meet the requirements of a reformatory? As a matter of fact, most reformatories remodelled prisoners, and I believe that our prison was planned by the same architect who built the Massachusetts Reformatory and bears a striking resemblance to it. Why not enlarge the prison if it is necessary, arrange for three grades of prisoners, build schoolrooms, shops for trade instruction, lecture rooms, a gymnasium, bathroom—in short, provide the place with all the appurtenances of a model reformatory?

And lastly, what shall we do with the incorrigibles, the men who are sentenced to the gravest crimes, and who should not be associated with the minor offenders for whom the reformatory is intended? Well, if our present building is taken for a reformatory and it is not possible to set apart for these men, who form, I believe, only about one-fourth of the whole body of the inmates, a separate wing, it would not be impossible to build another and smaller prison for habitual offenders, which should be conducted on much the same plan as that now prevailing in our State Prison.

In closing let me call your attention to the booklets which I have brought here for distribution and of which I hope each one of you has received a copy. These short treatises on penology are issued by the Indiana State Board of Charities and printed at the Indiana State Reformatory by prisoners who are being taught the printers' trade. They contain a clear statement of many of the ideas underlying prison reform and a good description of the work accomplished by a model reformatory. I have not attempted to discuss these subjects at much length in the brief limits of this paper, but have depended upon your reading these pamphlets for the enlightenment they have given me. Indiana received the first prize for her penal exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. Her institutions, as I said a little while ago, are managed by a wide-awake enthusiastic State Board of Charities, and like those of the most progressive states are modeled upon the penal system of New York, itself, as one might say, the creation of M. Z. R. Brockway of Elmira and the able, active and intelligent members of the N. Y. Prison Association. There is to be a prison exhibit at Jamestown, and while it is unsafe to predict as to which of several very progressive states will carry off the prize this time, I am afraid that we of New Hampshire must give up all hope at the very outset of seeing ourselves in a very conspicuous place of honor. But there is no reason why we should not be ambitious for a better showing at the next great exposition, wherever that may be. What other states have done we surely can do. Women have been prominent in prison reform everywhere, as they have been always in every kind of ethical and social undertaking.

The establishment of the Women's Prison and the creation of juvenile courts in Massachusetts are two eminently successful pieces of reform work which are largely due to the devoted efforts of women. I commend the subject of prison reform to you as one which will not only be of interest to you all as individuals, since no one goes through life without some personal experience that

brings one into more or less remote connection with these problems, but as one upon which practical work can be expended to the great advantage of the state. The working organizations through which most reform work has been done in other states are the prison associations, societies composed of both men and women for the study of penal methods and the introduction of reform measures into the state legislatures. I can think of nothing that would be of more benefit to our state than the formation of a New Hampshire Prison Association.

Ladies, I ask your assistance in the furtherance of this important work, confident that no appeal for promoting better citizenship in our state can be made in vain to your earnest and influential body.

Wednesday Evening.

On Wednesday evening a reception was tendered the delegates to the Federation meeting by the Grafton Club at Association Hall, and it was one of the prettiest affairs held in that hall. The reception was from eight until ten o'clock and there were nearly three hundred present. The members of the Grafton club were attended by gentlemen.

It was a very dressy affair, the ladies all appearing in evening dress, and there were some very handsome gowns.

An orchestra was stationed on the stage and gave a pleasing concert program during the evening.

The reception committee were Mrs. Martha S. Kimball, Mrs. William A. Hall of the Grafton club, Mrs. Ella H. J. Hill, president of the Federation; Mrs. Jennie Weston, first vice-president, and Mrs. Sarah G. Blodgett, a past president. The ushers were Misses Helen Loughton, Vida Whittier, Annie Philbrick, Jane Peridus, Alice White, Helen Harvey, Marie Pickett, Hazel Goodhue, Laura Matthews and Ida Montgomery.

During the evening refreshments were served at tables set about the hall and daintily decorated with cut flowers and candles. The following ladies presided at the tables: Mrs. Fred S. Towle, Mrs. John Griffin, Mrs. William O. Jenkins, Mrs. William P. Gray, Mrs. Jennie Robinson and Mrs. Oscar Alchel. They were assisted in serving by Mrs. J. W. Hobbs, Mrs. Florence G. Marshall, Miss Ida Montgomery, Miss Jane L. Hill, Miss Laura Matthews, Miss Annie B. Philbrick, Miss Susan Barthwick, Miss Gertrude Humphreys, Miss Mabel Shedd, Miss Louise Pryor, Miss Ida Wood, Miss Amy Fernold, Miss Doris McDaniel, Mrs. Grace Brown, Mrs. Clarence Sherwood, Mrs. Richard Mansford, Mrs. Fred Amazeen and Mrs. James Barthwick.

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WASHINGTON RUGS AT HOME.

Small Ones Can Be Made to Look as Bright as New.

The value of soap bark in cleaning woolen dress materials is known to nearly every woman who makes over dresses. An enterprising housekeeper recently found that she could use it in washing a small oriental rug with most gratifying success.

She got a five-cent package of the soap from the druggist and steeped it for two hours in a quart of water. Then she strained it through a cheesecloth bag, so that the fine particles of the bark would not stick to the rug.

Into the bath tub, which was half full of warm water, she poured part of the clear, brown fluid made from steeping the soap bark. Then she put her rug, well beaten and swept, into the tub and pounded it with a stick. The water was soon very dirty. She let this water run off, filled the tub half full again and put in more soap bark liquid.

Then she drew the rug up over the edge of the tub, three or four inches at a time, scrubbing it across with a stiff brush as she did so. After two rinsing waters she hung the rug on the line in the sun and wind. It dried after several hours and was exquisitely soft. It was also cleaner than it had ever been after being sent to the carpet cleaner. The colors were richer and the design itself seemed clearer.

BAKING HAM AT HOME.

Cooking in the Oven Gives Meat a Superior Flavor.

With the spring sowing on hand, the housewife will do well to have cold meats, salads, etc., prepared in quantities, so that she can continue her work in the sewing-room without constant interruption to prepare food.

Here is a very excellent recipe for baking ham in a way that will make it retain its flavor, and furnishes a delicious cold dish for many days.

A ham cooked in the oven has a superior flavor to one which is boiled in the usual manner. Soak the ham and after wiping it dry cover it thoroughly with a thick paste made of flour and water; then wrap it up in greased paper, tying it in several places to prevent it from slipping off. Put the ham on a baking tin and cook it in a well-heated oven, basting it frequently over the paper with warm dripping; if the paper should get all burnt place another thick sheet over it. A fairly small ham should be selected for cooking in the oven and for one weighing five pounds four hours should be allowed. When it is done remove the paper and paste, then strip off the rind and as soon as the ham is sufficiently cool brush it over with several coats of glaze and put away to get thoroughly cold.

Caring for China.

Strong soap and soap powders are disastrous to gold decorated china. In drying china thus decorated, instead of heating each piece on another as fast as they are dried, they should be allowed to cool separately, as the steam not only causes them to dry in streaks, but will mar the gold decoration.

Valuable pieces of china may be mended to be as good as new if taken to a china painter. After sticking the pieces together, the whole is fired in a china kiln. This makes it possible to use the china afterwards as though never broken. Cut glass may be mended by riveting with small silver rivets, which scarcely show. Any china or cut glass firm will have this done.

Dress suit cases, satchels and leather trunks will be improved and preserved by oiling with neat's foot oil at least once a year. It keeps the article from cracking, makes the leather soft and pliable and adds years to the service.

Baked Chicken.

After the chicken has been properly cleaned split it down the back, lay it in a dripping pan, season with salt and pepper and dot with bits of butter. Pour half a pint of water in the pan and bake in a hot oven; it should be baked every ten minutes. When done place on a hot platter, where it will keep hot; set the pan in which it was cooked on the stove, stir in one tablespoonful of flour dissolved in a little milk. Add one-half cupful of milk and season with salt and pepper, stir well and cook thoroughly.

But after all—

"To roast spring chickens is to spoil 'em."

Just split 'em down the back and broil 'em.

Apple Pudding.

The following is a good recipe for apple pudding: Peel and slice several sour cooking apples into a pudding-dish; add sugar and water as for stewing. Cover and bake until nearly tender. Sift together two cupfuls of flour, three tablespoonfuls of baking powder, and a scant half teaspoonful of salt. Beat one egg, mix in half a cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, and one cupful of milk, then stir the latter into the dry ingredients. Pour the batter over the partly cooked apples, and bake about 20 minutes. Serve with whipped cream or a creamy sauce made with sugar, white of egg, and lump of butter.

How to Shine Plate Glass.

To polish plate glass and remove night scratches rub the surface gently, first with a clean pad of fine cotton wool, and afterward with a similar pad covered over with cotton velvet which has been dipped into fine rouge. The surface will acquire a polish of great brilliancy, and will be quite free from any scratches.

## MUSIC HALL

F. W. HARTFORD, MANAGER

Monday Evening, May 20.

### JAMES B. MAGKIE

And His Frolicking, Mirthful Company, in the Cyclonic Musical Farce,

## GRIMES' CELLAR DOOR

A Whirlwind of Comedy, Singing, Dancing and Specialty Acts.

Prices—10c, 20c, 30c, 50c.

Seats on sale at Music Hall, Box Office Friday May 17.

## YOUR LAUNDRY WORK

placed at random, is productive of much annoyance and little satisfaction. Send it to the

### Central Steam Laundry,

61 STATE ST.

It will not be damaged. It will be delivered promptly, and will be there. Telephone 157-52.

W. G. WIGGIN, - - PROP.

## Cemetery Lots

CARED FOR AND TURNING DONE.

With increased facilities, the subscriber is again prepared to take a choice of and accept other suitable lots in any of the cemeteries of this city may be interested to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turning and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of burials. In addition to working the cemeteries he will do turning and grading in the city at short notice.

Cemetery lots for sale: also Lottin and Turner. Orders left at his residence, corner of High and Adams streets, or by mail, care of Oliver W. Hume, 21 Market Street, will receive prompt attention.

M. J. GRIFFIN.

## Revere House

Bowdoin Square BOSTON.

Under new management.

Single rooms with use of bath, \$1.00.

Rooms with bath, \$1.50.

Suits of large parlor, chamber and private bath, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

Respectfully for Frank Jones' Ale and bottled live lobster.

R. S. HARRISON, PROPRIETOR.

## S. G. LONDRES

### 10 Cent Cigar

Has No Equal.

S. GRYZMISH, MANUFACTURER

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Blank Books Made to Order.

### J. D. RANDALL,

Over Deane's Store, Congress St.



Disorder and Weakness  
**REVIVO**  
RESTORES VITALITY!  
"Made a Well Man of Me."

THE GREAT  
**REVIVO REMEDY**  
produces fine results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when others fail. Young men can regain their lost manhood, and old men may recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and quietly removes Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Sexual Weakness, Loss of Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and effects of self-abuse, excess and indiscretion, which unfit one for society, business or marriage. It not only cures and restores the system, but is a grand tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off approaching disease, insures long life, and gives freedom and counsel to all who wish to live with vitality. Circulars free. Address: ROYAL MEDICINE CO., Marine Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in Portsmouth by  
G. E. PHILBRICK, DRUGGIST

Actual Increase 2,456,581 for twelve months ending Dec. 31st, 1906. This is the record of the

## 7-20-4

10c Cigar

Thirty-two years New England's Favorite.

R. G. SULLIVAN Mfr  
Manchester, N. H.

Marble and Granite

Tablets, Monuments, Mausoleums of the Latest Designs.

My plant contains an Air Compressor, Pneumatic Tools for Lettering and Carving, Polishing Machine, all run by electric power. The only plant in this section with modern equipment.

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Successor to Thomas G. Lester,  
No. 2 Water St., Portsmouth, N. H.  
Telephone 124-3. All Orders Accepted.

How to Shine Plate Glass.

To polish plate glass and remove night scratches rub the surface gently, first with a clean pad of fine cotton wool, and afterward with a similar pad covered over with cotton velvet which has been dipped into fine rouge. The surface will acquire a polish of great brilliancy, and will be quite free from any scratches.

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For Portsmouth  
 and  
 Portsmouth's Interests.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1907.

# HOW TO SOLVE A PROBLEM

It may be accepted as an undisputed fact that the government requires more expert men constantly available for repairs on warships than it now has at command. At times, the number of men whose services can be secured may be greater than the navy department needs, but inevitably a time comes when there is important work to be done and this work is hindered by the impossibility of securing men capable of doing the character of work needed.

The trouble, of course, is that the government has been unable to insure the mechanics permanent positions and in consequence men prefer to work for private firms. Although the government service has many advantages, expert mechanics will not leave good positions to add the government in doing necessary work, with the probability that they will be discharged as soon as the pressure has been relieved.

Men in charge of government work have often complained of the difficulty of securing men and have wondered why they could not be obtained. The answer is given in the foregoing paragraphs. It is admitted that work has been delayed and much inconvenience caused by the practical impossibility of securing men when they were needed, but little has been done to better conditions.

The only way in which the navy department can be sure that it will always have ready a corps of competent mechanics is by insuring the men that they will be given as steady employment as those in the service of private corporations. In order to do this, there must always be plenty of work for the mechanics to do and this can be provided by building warships at the navy yards. Then when repair work was urgent the men engaged in the construction of ships could be taken from that work and the ship awaiting repairs would be ready for sea in the shortest possible time, with none of the vexatious delays so often occasioned by lack of men familiar with the work.

The building of government ships in government yards would not only be to the general advantage of the navy department, by placing the construction of the ships entirely under the direction of its own experts, but it would also solve a problem that has long troubled the men who direct naval affairs.

## THE MAGAZINES

**The National**  
 There were more copies of the National for April sold than any previous number of the magazine ever published, and that in the face of the fact that this was the first number that had been placed on sale at the advanced price of fifteen cents. Thus it is again demonstrated that it is quality after all that the American people want. The Panama article, which was such a hit in the April number, is followed by a Jameson edition for May, with even a handsome cover than that of the April number. Besides a three-color cover there are two three-color reproductions from the original drawings, appearing as a frontpiece and in the body of the magazine.

"Affairs at Washington" is interesting, as usual.  
 The first installment of a serial, entitled, "A Romance of Arlington House," starts with this number and gives promise of being a very inter-

# THE FARMER'S WIFE

Is very careful about her churn. She scalds it thoroughly after using, and gives it a sun bath to sweeten it. She knows that if her churn is sour it will taint the butter that is made in it. The stomach is a churn. In the stomach and digestive and nutritive tracts are performed processes which are almost exactly like the churning of butter. Is it not apparent then that if this stomach-churn is foul it makes foul all which is put into it?

The evil of a foul stomach is not alone the bad taste in the mouth and the foul breath caused by it, but the corruption of the pure current of blood and the dissemination of disease throughout the body. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the sour and foul stomach sweet. It does for the stomach what the washing and sun bath do for the churn—absolutely removes every tainting or corrupting element. In this way it cures blotches, pimples, eruptions, scrofulous swellings, sores, or open eating ulcers and all humors or diseases arising from bad blood.

To aid in healing old sores, or ulcers, apply Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve to them while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" to purify and enrich the blood.  
 Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve is a superior dressing for all open, running, or suppurating sores of ulcers. For healing open wounds, cuts and scratches it is unsurpassed.

If your medicine dealer does not have the "All-Healing Salve" in stock mail for cents in postage stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and you will receive it by return post.  
 In treating all open sores, or ulcers, boils, carbuncles and other swellings, it is important that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery be taken persistently to purify the blood and thereby remove the cause of the trouble. It is in the blood that the great battle of health has to be fought. The ulcer and the sore are simply the scarlet flowers of disease, whose roots run deep into the blood. These roots must be cut out, or the disease will break out again.  
 Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a superior dressing for all open, running, or suppurating sores of ulcers. For healing open wounds, cuts and scratches it is unsurpassed.

If you have bitter, nasty, foul taste in your mouth, coated tongue, foul breath, are weak and easily tired, feel nervous and depressed, have frequent headaches, dizzy attacks, gnawing or burning in stomach, constipated bowels, or any other ailment, these symptoms, or any considerable number of them, indicate that you are suffering from biliousness, torpid, or lazy liver with the usual accompanying indigestion, or dyspepsia and its attendant derangements.  
 The best agents known to medical science for the cure of the above symptoms are Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These two medicines, when taken together, have been skillfully and harmoniously combined in Dr. Pierce's

costly story. There are a number of short stories and lots of good features which make the May number not only one of great interest, but one of the handsomest issues of The National ever published.

**The Smart Set**  
 J. H. Twiss, Jr., is the author of the novel which opens the June number of The Smart Set. The story is entitled "One Man's Hour" and is a purely romantic tale, full of action and adventure. Zola, Gale, contributors to this issue what is perhaps the most notable of her Pellets and Etienne's, entitled "Rosemary for Remembrance." John G. Nelhard, a young Western writer who is rapidly coming to the front, is again a contributor, this time with a story entitled "The Ancient Memory," a most graphic piece of work. J. Lee Matherson, a hitherto unknown writer, contributes "The Spirit and the Flesh." Mrs. Henry Duhaney, who never fails to write a powerful story, is at her best in "The Wonderful Mood." Gilbert Burgess is once more represented with some of his clever "Maxims of Methusalem," and other charming stories are by W. J. Henderson, Catherine Carr, Arthur Stanley Wheeler, Katherine Metcalf, Roof, and others.  
 Arthur Symonds, the distinguished English essayist, critic and poet, is the author of "A London Contention," one of the most delightful papers which The Smart Set has ever printed. The poetry is of that excellence which readers have come to expect in this magazine.

**A PLAY TO BE REMEMBERED.**  
 "Mrs. Warren's Profession" Shows Shaw at His Best.  
 "Mrs. Warren's Profession" in a play likely to be remembered. It makes one think. It appeals to the intellect rather than to the senses, impressing one by its superb literary quality and clear, vigorous handling of present day questions.

It is not exactly a problem play, nor can one be sure that it was "written for a purpose," other than to show life as it is. Perhaps George Bernard Shaw has unconsciously emphasized the unpleasant qualities of some of the people who inhabit this modern world, but his play has a frankness that is refreshing. There is none of the cheap cleverness which

# IN THE SICK ROOM

SIMPLE DIRECTIONS FOR THE HOME NURSE.

Proper Way to Make Bed and Change Linen Without Discomfort to the Patient—Preparing and Giving Food.

There is one important duty for the nurse before the patient is ready to begin her day. The bed must be made. Let us suppose that it is time for fresh linen. Remove the pillows, then roll the patient to the edge of the bed, keeping her still warmly wrapped in the bath blanket. Fold the exposed part of the lower sheet over to the middle of the bed; then gently move the patient across it to the other side, and pull the sheet off. Put on the new one in the same way—one-half at a time. Slip on the fresh pillow cover and put the pillow under her head. Remove the bath blanket and quickly replace it by the clean upper sheet, the blankets and the spread. And then the patient lies, as bright and fresh as a morning glory, feeling on the whole that she has just had a rather good time.

We will say that it is now breakfast time. If the invalid is able to sit up, the nurse should assist her to this position by slipping her arm under her neck, so that the patient's shoulder rests on her own, and her own hand clasps the body under the arm. Suppose the nurse is using her left arm for this. Next, she should replace it by her right, across the patient's chest this time, to support her while she uses her left to pile the pillows high and firm behind. In the operation she holds the patient much as she would a child in her lap. The covers should then be tucked warmly about her form, and a warm shawl thrown over her shoulders. A little device can easily be made to take the place of a table. This is merely a light board, about two feet square, with four legs about ten inches high. Cover this neatly with a cloth and set it across the patient's lap. She will find it far more comfortable than trying to support her tray in a perilous position on her knees.

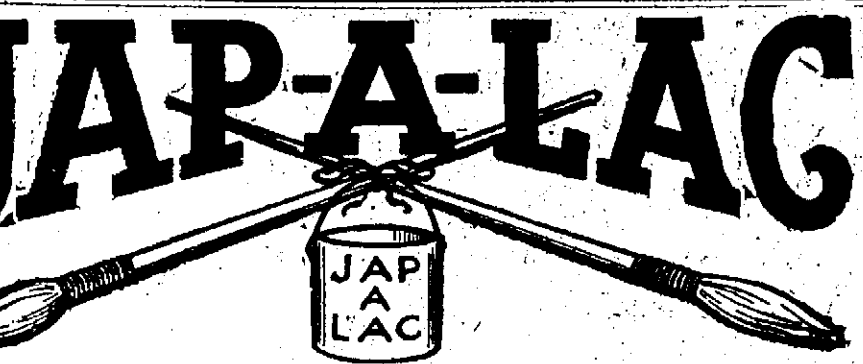
## PROPER CARE OF LINOLEUM.

Material Does Not Need Scrubbing to Remove Dirt.

Linoleum, while not an expensive floor covering, is a very neat and desirable one.  
 Good linoleum, properly cared for, should wear at least five years on a kitchen floor, provided, of course, that the usage is not extremely hard.  
 In cleaning this floor covering the fact should be borne in mind that the dirt is only on the smooth varnished surface and needs no scrubbing with soap or other strong agent to remove it.  
 Wiping with flannel, wrung from warm water, or half water and half milk, will remove all germs. A mop is not good for wiping floors unless a cloth is used to wipe the baseboard and molding after the mopping. If this is not done the wood soon becomes streaked and dirty. A good furniture polish applied twice a year will be beneficial to the linoleum.

## LITTLE HOUSEHOLD TIPS.

Weak soapuds or aqua ammonia will clean bronze statuary or bronze ornaments in the fine lines where dust has collected.  
 A weak solution of turpentine poured down the water pipes once a week will drive the water bugs away.  
 Nail stains may be removed from wood by scrubbing the wood with a solution of oxalic acid, half a pint of acid to a quart of boiling water.  
 Salt thrown into the oven immediately after anything has been burned



You need Jap-a-lac when you start housekeeping. There is hardly an article about the house but what can be improved by Jap-a-lac. Jap-a-lac is a stain and varnish combined and can be used on new or old wood or iron work. A few of the many articles which can be rejuvenated by Jap-a-lac:

Tables, Andirons, Cupboards, Stairways, Lawn Swings, Chairs, Chandeliers, Refrigerators, Flower Pots, Baskets, Floors, Radiators, Fire Fronts, Screens, Lamps, Picture Frames, Buckets, Bedsteads, Plate Racks, Sideboards.

We have a small book that gives full directions how to use Jap-a-lac and gives many excellent ideas on decorating. You may have one for the asking.

Rider & Cotton, = 65 Market Street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO HAVE YOUR  
**LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED**

Agents, the reliable and well built KNOX 3 PORT MARINE ENGINE.  
 General Jobbers and Machinists.  
 Tel. 442 - GOODALL & TOLMAN - 84 Hanover St.

in it will make the objectionable odor less disagreeable.

**About Stoves.**  
 If you use stoves in the house and they will not be in use this summer, do not try to clean them with stove polish, but give them a good coating of black varnish. It is much nicer than polish and will look well all summer. By fall, when fires are needed, the varnish will be so hard and dry that no unpleasant odor will be noticeable when the fires are started. The sides of the kitchen stove or range can be treated in the same manner, but the top must be polished with stove polish.

**Tea Punch.**  
 Make a good infusion of tea with four teaspoonfuls of the best mixed tea, and a quart of boiling water. After it has drawn four minutes strain it from the leaves and cool. Fill the punchbowl half way to the top with cracked ice, stir in a cupful of granulated sugar and the strained juice of four lemons. The tea goes in next, and just before it is served a pint of some good table water.

Fire and Water Proof  
**REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING**  
 ASK ABOUT IT.  
**GRAY & PRIME,**  
 111 MARKET ST.

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 LICENSED MBALMER  
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**FUNERAL DIRECTOR**  
 6 Daniel Street, Portsmouth  
 Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller Avenue, or 11 Gates Street, will receive prompt attention.  
 Telephone at office and residence.

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**C. E. WALKER & CO.,**  
 Commission Merchants  
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**EXPERT HORSE SHOER.**  
 Stone Tool Work a Specialty.  
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 Real Estate Agent,  
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**PLUMBING**  
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**Gas Fitting**  
 Jobbing a Specialty.  
**J. P. McCaffery**  
 Hayen Ct., off High  
 Telephone 321-2  
**Seed Potatoes**  
 We offer for seed stock the following varieties: Early Northerns, Early Rose, Irish Cobblers, New Queens, Beauty Hebrons and Green Mountains, and guaranteed all true to name.  
**F. E. LOUGEE,** 18 Daniel Street  
 Telephone 325-2.

**WANT ADS**  
 Such as for sale, wanted, to let, lost found, etc.  
**One Cent A Word**  
 For Each Insertion  
**3 LINES ONE WEEK**  
**40 CENTS.**

FOR SALE—Motor Cycle, \$45. Good order. C. F. Pearson, 34 Marcy St. ch-m14-1w

WANTED—2 coat makers, 1 vest maker, 1 pant maker, 2 apprentices, will pay while learning. One bushel woman. John Sandford Co., Tallor, 9 Daniel St. ch-m11-1w

FOR SALE—One Concord and an express wagon, new. Inquire at McWilliams's blacksmith shop. M6hc9t

FOR SALE—A dozen second hand doors. Inquire at this office. ch-al5t

FOR SALE—Beach lot at Wallis Sands, fronting on beach. Address B. F. D., this office. ch-al5t

FOR SALE—Quantity of iron grating such as is used in banks. Inquire at this office. ch-al5t

WHIST SCORE CARDS—For sale at this office.

PRINTING—Get estimates from the Chronicle or all kinds of work.

FOR SALE—Electric motors; one 12 horse power, one 3 horse power. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a square piano. Inquire of Bandmaster Reinwald, 9 Daniel street. M10ch1w

LOST—On Sunday, May 12, a small bull terrier, brindle and white. Return to 1 Mulberry street; \$5 reward. m12-hc-1w

PLACARDS—For Sale, To Let, Furnished Rooms, etc., can be had at the Chronicle office.

FOR SALE—Late bank desk, formerly used at Portsmouth Savings Bank. Inquire at this office. ch-al5t

**FOR SALE**  
 House, Stable,  
 And About 2 Acres Land,  
 Situate  
 No. 71 Maplewood Ave.

**G. E. TRAFTON,**  
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**PLUMBING**  
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**F. E. LOUGEE,** 18 Daniel Street  
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**PROFESSIONAL CARD**  
**F. S. TOWLE, M. D.**  
 Physician and Surgeon  
 84 STATE ST., PORTSMOUTH, N. H.  
 Office Hours—Until 9 a. m.; 1 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.  
**J. W. BARRETT,**  
 Plumbing and Heating.  
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 NO. 17 BOW ST.

**George A. Jackson**  
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 No. 6 Dearborn Street  
 Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

**Boston Tavern.**  
 Handy to Theatres and in the Heart of the Business District.  
 Ordway Pl. & 347 Washington S.  
  
 -RIGIDLY FIREPROOF-  
 European Plan.  
**PRIVATE DINING ROOMS**  
 THEATRE AND DINNER PARTIES A SPECIALTY.

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 Of Portsmouth, N. H.  
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**\$200,000**  
**OFFICERS**  
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 DEALERS IN  
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**LUMBER**  
 SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, PICKETS, ETC.  
 For Cash at Lowest Market Prices.  
 Market Street,  
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**GRAND UNION HOTEL**  
 Opposite Grand Central Station  
 NEW YORK CITY.  
 Rooms 50  
 \$1 a Day and upward  
 Baggage to and from station free. Good breakfast.  
 Map of New York City free on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

# Delicious Hot Biscuit

MADE WITH  
**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**

are the most appetizing, health-  
ful and nutritious of foods

Much depends upon the Baking Powder

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## NINETEEN TO THREE.

Score by Which High School Boys  
Defeated Picked Team.

The Portsmouth High School baseball team on Wednesday went to Kittery to play Traip Academy, but the home team did not show up in full numbers, so a team was picked up from the spectators. The Portsmouth boys vanquished their opponents very easily by the score of nineteen to three.

The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
P. H. S.	0	4	5	0	3	0	1	6	19
T. A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3

Batteries—Quinn and Driscoll, Ur-  
am, B. Paul and H. Paul. Umpire—  
Googins.

AWARDED \$250.00.

The case of Mrs. Stella Peckham against Harry Freeman, proprietor of Freeman's Hall, for injuries alleged to have been received by

falling down stairs in that hall, the fault, she claims, being poor lighting, was given to the jury in the Superior court on Wednesday forenoon and the jury, after being out for some time, returned a verdict of \$250 for the plaintiff.

## MEASLES MUST BE REPORTED

Whenever any householder knows or has reason to believe that any person within his family or household has the measles he shall notify the board of health within twenty-four hours.

Any person or corporation violating the rules and regulations issued by the state board of health shall be subject to a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or be imprisoned not more than six months or both.

H. L. TAYLOR, M. D.,  
Chairman.

To feel strong, to have good appetite and digestion, sleep soundly and enjoy life, use Burdock Blood Bitters, the great system tonic and builder.

## SEVEN ENGINES BURNED

Fire Results in Loss for the Boston and Maine

Woodsville, May 16.—The most disastrous fire that ever visited Woodsville so far as the actual loss is concerned, occurred Wednesday morning about four o'clock, and only from the fact that a strong south wind was blowing a large portion of the business section of the village would have been consumed.

At 4.15 o'clock in the morning the alarm was sounded and it was discovered that the Boston and Maine roundhouse was in flames. The fire company made a quick response, but it was impossible to save any portion of the building or contents. There were seven engines in the house at the time. One of these was started out but in some way run into the pit of the turntable, which absolutely prevented removing the others, and consequently seven large engines are burned beyond any possible usefulness at present.

The repair shops, the plumbing and heating department and the aqueduct department all had storerooms in the building. These supplies were a total loss, besides all the tools and patterns connected therewith.

The northern supply building which is across the track from the roundhouse was not even scorched, owing to the direction of the wind. Several cars which were standing near were badly damaged. The motive power on this division at this time is badly crippled. The estimated loss is from \$50,000 to \$75,000. A new house will probably be built immediately on the same site as soon as the debris is cleared away.

## WITHOUT A PEER

The one hundred and fifty or more performers of the great Hargreaves' railroad shows, which will give afternoon and evening performances in Portsmouth on Friday, includes many clever and handsome women, one of the most proficient and attractive of whom is Miss Mabel Hall, whose specialty is animal training. This lady is acknowledged to be without a peer, either masculine or feminine, in America or Europe and, although every act which she presents is a novelty one, in particular, is such an overwhelming innovation that all others appear insignificant in comparison. Attired in a gorgeous costume, Miss Hall compels 'Jumbo the Second,' positively the largest elephant now known to exist, to perform a series of striking feats and tricks. The fact of Miss Hall being the only woman in all the world that ever appeared as an elephant trainer, makes this an exclusive feature. What makes this feature the more wonderful is the fact that 'Jumbo the Second' will not perform a single feat for anybody except Miss Hall. Miss Hall has the proud distinction of having 'broken' this prodigious pachyderm to the stunts. Never before has a woman trainer attempted anything so difficult. As a matter of fact, few are the male trainers who have achieved any great degree of success in breaking elephants to fancy tricks. The great Hargreaves' circus has numerous other women, all of whom are equally clever in their respective lines of endeavor. There are women equestrians, aerialists, contortionists, clowns, tumblers, jugglers, high-wire performers, gymnastic artists, etc.

## TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box.

## Furnishing a House.

One of the most agreeable features of modern life is the pleasure and enthusiasm which is shown in the furnishing of the present-day house.—London Bystander.

## "Kicks" That Do Good.

A righteous "kick" at the right time, in the right place, to the right person is one of the saving graces of the world.—John A. Howland.

## Mining Water.

The pumps used for clearing the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania handle over 500,000,000 gallons of water per day.

## Often Ruinous.

Many a man has been ruined by accidentally getting a reputation for being a good fellow and trying to live up to it.

## The Ever Womanly.

Women have all the virtues of priests and all the vices of tyrants.—G. K. Chesterton in the London News.

## Question for Every Day.

Cervantes: Are we to mark this day with a white or a black stone?

## Women Inmates of Prison.

Out of every 1,000 prison inmates in the United States, 85 are women.

## Slow Increase of Population.

England's population is increasing at the rate of one per cent a year.

## FOR THE DESSERT

SOME CHANGES FROM THE ORDINARY DISHES.

Riverside Marmalade Made With Oranges and Lemons—Fig Pudding That Will Keep Well—Try Delmonico Pudding.

Riverside Marmalade.—Firm fruit of medium size, preferably Washington navel, are best for this attractive-looking marmalade. With a very sharp knife slice off the thick ends of six oranges and two lemons, and then cut in halves longitudinally. This is easily done by resting the flat side of the fruit on a board, holding it firm with one hand and slicing with the other, making half circle pieces, which look pretty in the finished product. Cover with two quarts cold water and let stand over night. In the morning bring to a boil, cook 40 minutes, then add five pounds sugar well heated in the oven, and boil rapidly 20 minutes longer. If the oranges are very ripe the juice of two more oranges and six lemons is an improvement.

Orange Fritters.—Beat the yoke of four eggs with four tablespoonfuls sugar until lemon-colored and thick. Stir into this the juice of a half lemon and flour to thicken like batter. Add the stiffly beaten whites and dip in one slice of orange at a time. Take up with a large kitchen spoon, and fry a golden brown in butter or drippings. Sprinkle pulverized sugar on top if you are going to serve them as a special course. Where they are served with broiled ham lessen the amount of sugar put into the batter and omit sprinkling the outside.

Fig Pudding.—This pudding is a great emergency dessert on an Arizona ranch. You can make quite a bit of it, and it will keep indefinitely, steaming up a little as needed.

Chop fine one pound figs, one pound raisins and one cup suet. Add one teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful cloves, one cup sugar, one cup sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful salt, one pint grated crumbs and three well-beaten eggs. Mix well and steam three hours.

Delmonico Pudding.—Put one quart of milk in a double boiler and let come almost to the boiling point. Beat yolks of five eggs light, add six tablespoonfuls sugar and beat again until exceedingly light. Mix three tablespoonfuls cornstarch with a little cold milk. Add to the eggs and sugar, and stir into the hot milk just as it is about to boil. Add a salt spoonful salt then stir until well thickened. Pour into a dish that can be sent to the table and stand in the oven for ten or 15 minutes until firm. Remove and spread over the pudding a layer of canned apricots or other fruit. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, allowing one tablespoonful pulverized sugar to each egg. Spread lightly over the top and put into a coolish oven to color a golden brown.

Lemon Ice.—Put one quart milk in a freezer until cold. Stir together the juice of three lemons and two cups sugar, add to the cold milk and freeze.

## TO DESTROY MOTH MILLERS.

Naphtha Is About the Most Effective Agent Known.

If moth millers be found be sure and kill them if possible, and look carefully for the eggs or worms. In every case where there is the slightest suspicion of their existence, pour naphtha all along the under edge of the carpet, having the windows open and no light or fire in the room.

Do this with any stuffed furniture which may have traces of the moth about it. Nothing is cleaner or more effective than naphtha, but great care must be taken to have the windows open, that the gas may escape and there must be neither a fire or a light in the room for several hours.

## When Wall-Paper is Torn.

When a hole has been made in the wall-paper in moving a piece of furniture, if one has no paper like the one on the wall, a judicious use of water colors will work wonders. The torn paper should be first straightened as nearly as possible and glued down. Then touch up the vacant spaces and the seams with paints the color of the paper at that place. The break will be almost invisible if the water colors are used carefully. Tiny tubes of water color paints can be bought at any artists' supplies shop.

## Mint Punch.

Melt a cupful of granulated sugar in the strained juice of six lemons, then add three peeled and sliced lemons. Slice very thin. Leave all in a big bowl set in ice until just before serving. It cannot be too cold. Transfer to your punchbowl, mix in a quart of finely pounded ice, stir for a moment and pour from a height of two feet upon the mixture three bottles of imported ginger ale. Lastly, add a dozen sprays of green mint, washed and slightly bruised between the fingers.

## Glass Jars for Bandages.

For a careful woman, who always has bandages on hand, there is nothing better to keep them in than wide-mouthed glass jars with tops that screw on. The pieces of old linen and cotton should be boiled in order to have them perfectly clean, then ironed and torn into strips of different widths, and each strip neatly rolled; a number of these little rolls can be put into a one-quart sized jar and they are always ready for use.

## FOR THE SMALL PEOPLE.

Gum Drops a Healthful Home-Made Confection.

Dissolve one pound gum Arabic in a pint and a half of water, strain and add one pound sugar. Heat until the sugar is dissolved, then flavor to taste and color all or part as desired. These should be added while the mixture is warm. When about the consistency of honey, fill a shallow box with cornstarch, smooth the surface and with a stick rounded at the end the size you desire to have the gum drops, make little indentations in the starch. They should be as close together as can be, without interfering. If a large number of the gum drops are to be made, round buttons of wood may be fastened to a flat board and the whole set of indentations made at once. Place the mixture of sugar and gum in a vessel with a long lip or spout and pour out slowly, striking off with a wire. When the mould is filled, set in a warm place for several days until the drops are hardened enough to handle. Then dampen a little and shape in granulated sugar.

## WHEN HANGING UP GOWNS.

Bag of White Muslin is a Good Thing to Have Handy.

Don't hang a gown wrong side out before hanging it up, no matter how delicate a color it is.

Nothing ruins the set more quickly, which is soon evidenced by the creases which creep here, there and everywhere. It's natural enough, for the outside must necessarily be made a little larger and looser than the lining, and reversing the usual order of hanging is bound to react in some unpleasant way.

If the gown is a delicate color, make a big bag of white muslin to slip it in while hanging up, or pin a white cloth—big enough to cover it—over it, taking care, in either case, to have the covering hang from the hook or from the coat hanger, instead of dragging upon the dress itself.

## Plagues of the French Republic.

The ranks of tramps and beggars that fill our highways become denser every day; it seems that a wave of laziness, false pride and demoralization is sweeping all over our land.—Radical, Paris.

## The Briber.

An important symptom of reform appears in the popular notion that the giver of a bribe belongs in the jail with the taker.

## Put Right Above All Things.

If you have ideas of right that are in conflict with conditions, boycott the conditions; until you do so you are an active party to them.—John A. Howland.

## Girls at Forty.

Ladies of 40 are nowadays more girls as regards looks and activity. There never will be any more old women.—The World and His Wife.

## 35 Richards Ave. FOR SALE

Nine room house in excellent location, hot water, heat, bath, etc. Good sized lot handy to town.

## BUTLER & MARSHALL, 3 Market St.

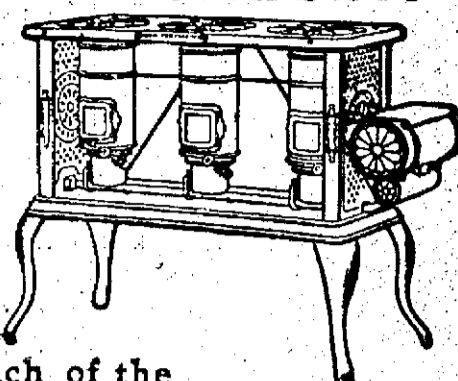
New York City  
**HOTEL ST. DENIS**  
BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET  
NEW YORK CITY.  
Within Easy Access of Every Point of Interest. Half Block from Watanabe's. 24th Street, 10th Avenue, 10th Street.  
NOTED FOR: Excellence of Cuisine, Comfortable Accommodations, Courteous Service and Homelike Surroundings.  
ROOMS \$1.50 PER DAY AND UP  
EUROPEAN PLAN.  
Table d'Hôte Breakfast 50c.  
WM. TAYLOR & SON, Inc.  
HOTEL MARTINIQUE,  
Broadway & 35th Street.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock a.m., May 21, 1907, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: No. 708: Portland cement, 500,000 lbs.; No. 709: Salt, 750 tons; No. 710: Cooking apparatus. Applications for proposals should designate the schedule desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, Portsmouth, N. H., or to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., May 16-1907.

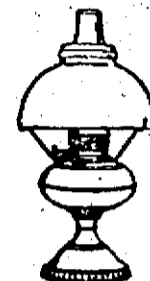
## DECORATIONS For Weddings and Flowers Furnished For All Occasions Funeral Designs a Specialty. **CAPSTICK,** ROGERS ST.

## The NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

The different  
Oil Stove  
The improved  
Oil Stove



Gives best results. Reduces fuel expense. A working flame at the touch of the match. "Blue Flame" means the hottest flame produced by any stove. The New Perfection will make your work lighter. Will not over-heat the kitchen. Made in three sizes, with one, two, and three burners. Every stove warranted. If not at your dealer's, write to our nearest agent.



## The Rayo Lamp

gives a clear, steady light. Fitted with latest improved burner. Made of brass throughout and beautifully nickeled. Every lamp warranted. Suitable for library, dining-room, parlor or bedroom. If not at your dealer's, write to our nearest agent.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK  
(Incorporated)

## N.H. BEANE & CO.



WE CLOTHE FROM HEAD TO FOOT -- OUR STOCK IS LARGE -- OUR PRICES RIGHT -- AT THE ONE PRICE BOOT, SHOE AND CLOTHING HOUSE.

## 3 CONGRESS STREET.

## Commercial Club Whiskey

A Pure Beverage Especially Adapted for Sickness. All First-class Dealers Keep It

BOTTLED BY EUGENE LYNCH, BOSTON, MASS.

Thomas Loughlin, Islington Street  
AGENT FOR PORTSMOUTH

## LAWN MOWERS

THE LARGEST LINE EVER SHOWN IN THIS CITY

## A.P. Wendell & Co.,

2 Market Square.

## AMERICA'S GREATEST CIRCUS

## THE GREAT HARGREAVES RAILROAD SHOWS Will Exhibit in Portsmouth

RAIN OR SHINE  
FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT  
**MAY 17**



Circus, Museum, Royal Roman Hippodrome and Monster Double Menagerie.

"JUMBO II," Earth's Largest Elephant, Height Over 12 Feet, Weight 12,500 Pounds. See the 5-Legged Sacred Cow. See the Big Free Street Parade at 10 A. M.

Positively the Most Phenomenally Prodigious Potpourri of Panoramic Pomp and Pageantry Ever Produced. Performances 2 and 8 P. M. Doors open 1 and 7 P. M.

This Big Circus Exhibits in Dover, Saturday, May 18.



## BOSTON &amp; MAINE RAILROAD—

## EASTERN DIVISION

Winter Arrangement—In Effect Oct. 8, 1906

## Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3.25, 6.30, 7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 6.22, 7.42 p. m. Sunday, 3.25, 8.40 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.

For Portland—9.55, 10.45 a. m., 2.55, 5.22, 8.45, 11.35 p. m. Sunday, 9.55, 10.45 a. m., 8.45, 11.35 p. m.

For Wells Beach—9.55 a. m., 2.55, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 9.55 a. m., 2.55, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 9.55 a. m., 2.55 p. m.

For North Conway—9.55 a. m., 2.55 p. m.

For Somersworth—4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.55, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester—4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.55, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—4.50, 9.45, 12.15 a. m., 2.50, 5.22, 8.47 p. m. Sunday, 3.55, 10.48 a. m., 8.47 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—6.20, 7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Greenland—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

## Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7.30, 9.00, 10.40 a. m., 1.00, 3.20, 4.45, 6.00, 7.00, 10.00 p. m. Sunday 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.30, 7.00, 10.00 p. m.

Leave Portland—1.30, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 5.00, 6.20 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m., 12.45 p. m.

Leave Old Orchard—9.09 a. m., 12.48, 3.52 p. m. Sunday, 6.06 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7.38 a. m., 7.23 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7.35, 9.47 a. m., 3.53, 5.23 p. m.

Leave Somersworth—6.35, 7.33, 10.00, 10.05 a. m., 4.05, 5.35 p. m. Sunday, 7.15 a. m.

Leave Dover—6.50, 10.24 a. m., 1.40, 4.20, 6.30, 9.20 p. m. Sunday, 7.30 a. m., 9.20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—9.22, 11.50 a. m., 2.24, 4.59, 6.16, 7.25 p. m. Sunday, 10.06 a. m., 7.59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9.28, 11.55 a. m., 2.30, 5.05, 6.21, 7.31 p. m. Sunday, 10.12 a. m., 8.05 p. m.

Leave Greenland—9.35 a. m., 12.01, 2.36, 5.11, 6.27 p. m. Sunday, 10.18 a. m., 8.10 p. m.

## SOUTHERN DIVISION

## Portsmouth Branch

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8.30 a. m., 12.40, 5.25 p. m.

Greenland Village—8.39 a. m., 12.48, 5.33 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.05 a. m., 1.02, 5.53 p. m.

Eppling—9.20 a. m., 1.16, 6.14 p. m.

Raymond—9.31 a. m., 1.27, 6.25 p. m.

Returning leave,

Concord—7.46, 10.25 a. m., 3.30 p. m.

Manchester—8.32, 11.10 a. m., 4.20 p. m.

Raymond—9.08, 11.48 a. m., 5.02 p. m.

Eppling—9.20 a. m., 12.00 p. m., 5.15 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.47 a. m., 12.16, 5.55 p. m.

Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12.28, 6.08 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

\*Via Dover and Western Division.

Information Given, Through Tickets Sold and Baggage Checked at All Points in the United States and Canada.

D. J. FLANDERS, P. T. M.

C. M. BURT, G. P. A.

## ATLANTIC SHORE LINE RY.

## (Western Division)

In effect Sept. 17, 1906. Subject to change without notice. Unavoidable delays excepted.

Ferry leaves Portsmouth, connecting with cars:

For Elliot, Dover and South Berwick—6.55 a. m., and hourly until 9.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For Kittery and Kittery Point—6.25, 6.55 a. m., and half hourly until 10.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For York Village, York Harbor and York Beach, via P. K. & Y. Div.—6.55 a. m., and every two hours until 4.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For York Village, York Harbor and York Beach, via Elliot and Rosemary—7.55 a. m., and every two hours until 9.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For Somersworth—4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.55, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester—4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.55, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

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For Greenland—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

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## VERONICA'S CAPTIVE

By E. K. PUNSHION.

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Pride made a brave stand, but at last it gave way, and Veronica slipped to the head of the stairs.

"Andrews!" she called softly, "Are you there?"

"Eh, miss, is that you?" came a sleepy voice. "Let me believe I should have been asleep in another moment."

Veronica gave a little gasp at this. That anyone should sleep under such conditions—they two alone in the house and a storm howling outside—appeared to her very marvelous.

"I'm not frightened either, Andrews," she remarked presently.

"I think I'll go to bed, miss."

"Oh, will you?" said Veronica in a dismayed tone.

"Yes, miss."

"If you are at all nervous, Andrews, you can come and sit with me in the drawing room."

"Let me, if you like," said Andrews cheerfully.

"It was just such a night as this," she remarked cheerfully, as a particularly wild gust of wind drove the rain rattling against the window panes, "as I remember my aunt Jessica Eliza."

Veronica looked at the clock. It was 10.30 p. m. "I'll go to bed," she said, "and leave you to your sleep."

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## CHURN FOR A HEAD PIECE.

Piece of Mischief That Might Have Had Fatal Results.

Nearly everyone has heard of the man whose dog got his head caught in a pitcher into which he had thrust it after a taste of the milk at the bottom. The man cut the dog's head off to save the pitcher and then broke the pitcher to get the dog's head out. An incident with almost similar features occurred in the little village of Stanton, N. C., the other day. The children of Mr. Ulrich Bumgarner were playing on the porch of their home when a small daughter picked up a churn, one of the old-fashioned kind with a large bottom and a small opening, and in a spirit of mischief placed it upside down over the head of her two-year-old brother, who was sitting on the floor. The little girl accidentally dropped the churn and down it went over the head of the child, who began to yell. The father and several neighbors ran up and found that the boy had turned his chin upward and the churn could not be removed. The upturned bottom of the churn finally had to be sawed off before the child could be released, and the little chap emerged from his unique head covering almost dead from fright.

## MADE HIS RECORD CLEAN.

Driver Had Missed One Rock and Had to Go Back.

Some years ago Gen. Miles started to drive from Red Lodge, Mont., to Cody, Wyo., to see his friend, Buffalo Bill. The road was rough, and the reckless driving of the man holding the lines made it seem rougher, and the Indian fighter compressed his lips and clung to the seat without complaint. When near Cody the general suddenly prodded the driver in the back with his walking stick and said curtly: "Driver, turn around." "What?" exclaimed the astonished driver. "Do as I tell you," commanded Miles. So the man turned the horses about and started back to Red Lodge. "Now turn here," ordered Miles, after they had driven a few yards. Convinced that his distinguished passenger had suddenly lost his mind, the driver started about once more and started for Cody. "There!" exclaimed Miles, in a tone of satisfaction, as the side wheels struck a stone and he bounded into the air. "You hit it! Now, driver, you can go back to Red Lodge and tell them that you drove 75 miles and never missed a rock. You've hit them, every one!"

## Sweet Innocence.

This is the first year "out" of a certain pretty little Baltimore girl, but she is promising. Not long ago at a dance a young man who had for some time been an ardent but bashful admirer, succeeded in getting his nerve up to the point of asking her to sit out a dance with him in a little nook beneath the stairs, well screened by a bank of palms. "I don't know whether I should do that," she said, twisting her fan in her hands and looking up at him from beneath long lashes. "But—yes, I will." "Why—er, you don't think it would be improper?" he said, blushing. "No—no," she hesitated, but the last time I sat there with a young man—he kissed me." With a sudden light in his eyes the young man led the way toward the palm bank.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

## Rather Mystifying.

"Toodles"—and what a silly name!—that is for a bright and lively kid—four years old and his mamma and papa think he's just about the best boy that ever lived; but the other day he got just a bit cross about something or other and an "Oh, the devil," slipped out before he knew it. Of course, his mother was grieved and hurt and she told Toodles so. She explained that he mustn't be naughty, and that above all things he must not swear. "But, mamma," said Toodles, "it ain't swearing to say that 'cause there is a devil." "But, my dear," said Toodles' mamma, "you must not make light of sacred things."

## Where the "Brave" Excelled.

Bloodthirsty, vindictive, treacherous, crafty, scornful of suffering, brave unto death when at bay, more cunning than the fox and of infinite patience on the trail, the Indian has proven more than a match for the white in the jungle. It is a certain that more whites than savages have perished in forest fighting. But in not battle the redman is without steadfastness and perseverance. The least reverse disheartens him. After the first mad rush his purpose wanes and the slightest check is apt to dispirit his capricious mind.—Outing Magazine.

## Unable to Find the Word.

The editor of a country paper entered his office one morning, recently to be met by a subordinate with the startling intelligence that during the night some despicable wretch had stolen every book of reference in the place. "What do you think of a man who would do a thing like that?" angrily demanded the subordinate. "As he has taken even the dictionary," said the editor, "I should say that we are wholly at a loss for words to express our indignation."

## Keenly So.

"Are you interested in the vital issues of the hour?" "Intensely. Say, can you lend me 50 cents to get some lunch?"

## SCULPTURE OF THE INDIAN.

Only Three Specimens of Lo's Rock Carving Have Been Found.

One of the three known examples in the United States of the famous Indian "sculpture" on two of the immense rocks which form the "great falls" of the Connecticut river at Bellows falls has been entirely obliterated, not a trace of the marking being left, says the Boston Herald. The sculpture was a favorite subject of discussion for antiquarians and developed much controversy as to the manner and time in which it was made. When first discovered it consisted of a group of 16 or 18 variously ornamented heads plainly cut into the rock. The main piece of work was shown on a flat space about 15 feet wide and six feet high and consisted of four heads, each surmounted with a pair of rays and numerous heads without any decoration. On the other rock was one large head with at least eight rays, this head being 14 inches across at the forehead. There may have been originally also an inscription, but it so it had become obliterated by the action of the water years ago. The markings were supposed to have represented a victory at or near Bellows falls by four bands and their chiefs under one principal chief. The fact that the action of the water has removed what was discovered on the rocks 100 years or 500 ages indicates to not a few that much more of the record must have disappeared previously.

## SQUAW A NEAT HOUSEKEEPER.

She Must Live in a Tent, However, to Prove This.

Put the squaw in a topee and she is the neatest of housekeepers, says the Denver Republican. Everything in one of these big, roomy tents is in apple order. The blankets are neatly rolled and stowed away under the edge of the topee, leaving the center clear. Bright-colored blankets and fine fur robes are spread about, and a wonderfully beaded dance drum hangs from one of the poles. But, on the other hand, put a squaw in a house and she is anything but a success. Go into one of these frame houses and you will find the mattresses laid along the floor, with the whole family sprawling thereon. The cracked cook stove will be in the middle of the floor, with anything but agreeable odors coming therefrom while the meal is in progress. Outside the beds and springs will be used as chicken roosts. But the squaw doesn't let her housekeeping shortcomings worry her. When she puts on an old-fashioned robe, valued at anything from \$1,000 to \$3,000, and rides to the fair or to the agency on a Sunday astride a beaded saddle, who is a picture of contentment that any of her white sisters might envy.

## Cats Venom From Dogs.

The bees were in a glass bottle, buzzing fiercely. They rested on a very fine wire netting and below the netting was a transparent fluid. Every little while the chemist stirred them up with a toothpick and their wrath redoubled. "I am extracting their venom," said the man. "I am making them sting everything in the sight." The venom drops down through the netting into that liquid, which is alcohol, and I make medicine of it. These angry bees, in a word, are assisting me to make medicine. "Bees' venom—aps," as it is called—is a very good remedy for gout, rheumatism, cancer and a dozen other ailments.

## A Convict Ship.

Readers of "The Convict Ship" will be interested to know that until recently one of these craft was in existence. The ship a few years ago was moored in the Thames, between Blackfriars and Westminster bridges. It had taken to Australia in its time 137,000 poor wretches exiled from England for various offenses. The vessel sank in Sydney harbor, but was later raised and sailed to England. It had 72 cells, a black hole and a chapel. The ship began its voyages to Australia in 1787 and sailed 81 years, in which time it carried to imprisonment and exile 116,842 men and 20,319 women.

## Pertinent Inquiry.

Senator Rayner of Maryland is in favor of adequate salaries for school teachers and at a reception he told a story about a teachers' meeting in a district where the salaries were extremely low. "A rich, portly banker opened the meeting with an address," he said. "The banker concluded his remarks with an enthusiastic gesture and the words: 'Long live our school teachers!' 'What on?' shouted a thin, pale, scabby man in a black coat slightly smeared with chalk marks.

## Hindoo Likes Many Clocks.

The Hindoo places a clock in his room, not because he ever desires to know what the hour is, but because a clock is a foreign curiosity. Instead, therefore of contenting himself with one good clock, he will have, perhaps, a dozen in his room. These clocks are all of his wealth, but they do not add to his comfort, for he is so indifferent to time that he measures it by the number of bamboo lengths the sun has traveled along the horizon.

## Not Lucky.

III—"Does your brother carry a rabbit's foot?" III—"No. But he goes around with a hair-tip."—Yonkers Statesman.

## THE DIFFERENCE.

"Yes, I have heard of him. Ows everybody, gets drunk and goes whooping around the streets. Keeps a worthless cur and has a fondness for telling stories beginning 'Say, have you heard this one? If you have, call me off.' On—there was a young married couple. A worthless loafer, a dead beat, and—"

"Oh, no! You are thinking of John E. This is his cousin John G. Drives his creditors into bankruptcy, runs over people with his imported 600-horse power automobile, owns a \$3,000 fighting dog, falls headlong in his box at the opera and he infuriates those who think that he was made to be listened to, reads novels in French, and—"

"Ah, I see!—I should make such a mistake—a little-known man-about-town."—Puck.

## Not Even Still.

A man once said, "I shall win my will of the man who is still." A maid answered, "I shall win her will if she is not convinced."—Anon.

## VERY RICH.



Mrs. Scullion (Curing the tip)—If I am ever left a widow I shall never again marry. Mr. Scullion.—No, I suppose not. But the man who marries you will!

When Maria was in the kitchen door "And bring the breakfast," cakes. And stand her feet upon the floor. Don't the table shakes. We do not find she's in a pet. Or mad or crazy—no! We simply say when she's upset: "The brain storm soon will go!"—Chicago Daily News.

Farther Poor. "Old Uncle Dumberry thought he was going to fall heir to a fortune and move in high society. He spent six months learning to cultivate the taste for champagne. And was he disappointed when the fortune didn't come?" "Not at all. He's glad he is poor. He says it does—take six months to learn how to cultivate the taste for corned beef and cabbage."—Chicago Daily News.

No Pure Adulterant Available. "Your house," said the milkman, arranged for a bottle of an article below the standard of the best I could." "Go on," said the count. "If there were impurities in the milk," continued the milkman, "please bear in mind that the filtration system here isn't what it ought to be."

A Safe Prediction. Caller—"I'd think that your father's duties as building inspector would be awfully dangerous, going round unsafe buildings." "Small Son of a B—Home—Oh, no, he doesn't go round until they fall down.—Life.

A Martyr to Principle. "Yes; poor Hawkins was a victim to his anti-expansionist sentiments." "In what way?" "He made up his mind that he was getting too fat, and he doctored and starved himself to death."—Chicago Tribune.

# THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC  
MAY 15.

DAY RISE ..... 4:22 MOON SETS ..... 10:50 P. M.  
SUN SETS ..... 5:59 FULL MOON ..... 01:43 A. M.  
LENGTH OF DAY ..... 14:57

First Quarter, May 20th, 8h. 28m., morning, E.  
Full Moon, May 27th, 9h. 18m., morning, W.  
Last Quarter, June 3d, 0h. 50m., morning, E.  
New Moon, June 10th, 6h. 02m., evening, W.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Should you fail to receive your Herald regularly communicate with the office at once either by telephone, No. 37, or by messenger. We intend to give careful attention to our delivery system. Subscribers can pay bills monthly at the office or to the collector.

F. W. HARTFORD,  
Treasurer.

## THE TEMPERATURE

Fifty-five degrees above zero was the temperature at THE HERALD office at two o'clock this afternoon.

## CITY BRIEFS

The touring automobile is on the road again.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

Farmers say that there is no need of more rain for a time.

We should have less trouble from the brown-tail moths this year.

Effort is very proud of her new public library building and with good reason.

There are now three automobile garages in this city and a possibility of another.

The accident at the Paper mill on Wednesday will delay the work for a short time.

The telephone linemen have found plenty of work in this city since the big storm in April.

The theatrical season has been remarkable for the number and quality of attractions seen here.

Many people think that the springing district should have been made to include the whole city.

Portsmouth easily leads the state this year in the importance of the public gatherings held within its borders.

The man who cannot run an automobile will soon be as much a curiosity as the man who cannot ride a bicycle.

FOR SALE—Good horses for working and driving; weight 1,000 to 1,300 pounds. James Harvey, Boyd road.

Mice are prevalent in many places and the board of health is taking precautions to prevent the spread of the disease in this city.

These are the days when the summer hotel proprietor is a busy man, preparing his house for the guests who will come with the beginning of the heated term.

The largest stock and lowest prices for monuments as we do not have the expense of agents and customers get the discount. John H. Dowd, Market street.

The second team of the marines at the Navy Yard defeated the first team in a game of baseball on Wednesday afternoon by score of 12 to 9. Cook and Rowley were the battery for the second team.

## EARLY MORNING MIX-UP

Two Men Start to Settle Argument With Nature's Weapons

Two men, who got into a lively argument about money early this (Thursday) morning in front of the police station, started to settle the argument with their fists. Unfortunately, Officer Shaw appeared on the scene and one of the fighters fled down the street.

The officer pursued him and soon had the pair in the police station, where they could tell their troubles and cool their fevered brows.

## WHAT IS GOING ON?

Saloon Keepers Wondering What Commissioners Are Doing

License Commissioner John Kivel of Dover was here on Wednesday on business connected with the commission.

While here he viewed several localities where the liquor business is being carried on and is understood to have looked into other matters relative to some of the saloons recently closed by acts of the board.

The ad that tells its story by means of a picture of the advertised article and a terse description has advantage over the ad that is all type.

# UNITED SERVICE Of The Vested Choirs Of The State

AT CHRIST CHURCH IN  
THIS CITY

Choir Of About 250 Voices In Remarkably Fine Program

MUSICAL EVENT OF FIRST IMPORTANCE  
FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE VIEWPOINT

At Christ Church this (Thursday) evening, will be held the ninth annual united service of the vested choirs of the Episcopal churches of the state. It will be the largest attended service of the kind yet held in New Hampshire and a musical event of the first importance from a New Hampshire viewpoint.

The service will be given by a choir of more than 250 members, representing eleven churches. Concord will send a choir of forty and other churches will be represented as follows: Manchester, thirty-five; Keene, thirty; Nashua, twenty-eight; Claremont, twenty-seven; Milford, twenty-five; Laconia, fifteen; Holderness, twelve; Penacook, twelve, and Wilton, six. The choir of Christ Church numbers twenty-five.

The visitors arrived at 12.37 from the north and west and at once proceeded to Freeman's Hall, where they had lunch, the members of the Walters' Alliance serving. Supper will be served by the members of the Alliance at fifteen minutes before six.

There are to be two rehearsals in the afternoon, one at half-past two and another at five. There will also be a business meeting of the Boys' Guild.

The service will begin at half-past seven.

Two baseball games were planned for the amusement of the boys this afternoon, on the grounds in front of the marine barracks at the navy yard, the field having been kindly placed at the disposal of the lads by Rear Admiral George A. Bicknell. The navy tug Nezahcote was also loaned for the transportation of the boys to and from this city. The games will be between the teams of Christ Church and Concord and Concord and Manchester.

Harry W. Whittemore of Grace Church, Manchester, conductor of the Choir Guild, will be the conductor for the service this evening. The organist will be Harry F. Williams of Christ Church, this city.

Among the distinguished visitors will be the following:

Rev. Arthur M. Peaslee, Christ Church, Manchester; Rev. W. E. Patten, Trinity Church, Claremont; Rev. Lorin Webster, Trinity Church, Holderness; Rev. J. S. Little, St. James Church, Keene; Rev. G. H. S. Sharpley, St. James Church, Laconia; Rev. W. P. Niles, Church of the Good Shepherd, Nashua; Rev. R. M. A. Dow, Church of Our Savior, Milford; Rev. J. A. Chapin, Church of St. John the Baptist, Saurbroville; Rev. J. V. A. Alexander, St. Paul's Church, Concord; Rev. W. O. Baker, Trinity Church, Haverhill, Mass.; Rev. Brian Roberts, St. Anne's Church, Dorchester; Rev. C. M. Field, S. S. J. E., Boston; Rev. Edward Everett, of the House of Prayer, Lowell, Mass.; Rev. A. W. Ertus, St. Mary's Church, Penacook; S. B. Whitney, organist of the Church of the Advent, Brockton, Mass.

Great regret is felt because of the fact that Rev. D. C. Roberts, D. D., of Concord, warden of the Choir Guild, was prevented by illness from attending.

The following will be the order of music:

Processional, No. 582, "Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus," H. S. Irons Versicles and responses, Psalm 113, 114, Plain Song Magnificat (In the key of A)

J. Stainer  
My Soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour.

For He hath regarded the lowliness of His handmaiden.  
For behold, from henceforth, all generations shall call me blessed.

For He that is mighty, hath magnified me, and holy is His Name.  
And His mercy is on all them that fear Him throughout all generations.

# If You Are Tired

Of bothering with bulky glass plates, investigate the PREMO FILM PACK which combines the advantages of plates and films in a remarkable degree. The Film Packs and Film Pack adapters dry plates and Eastman Roll Films at

H. P. Montgomery's,

6 Pleasant Street Opp. P. O.

He hath showed strength with His arm.

He hath scattered the proud in the imagination of their hearts.

He hath put down the mighty from their seat, and hath exalted the humble and meek.

He hath filled the hungry with good things, and the rich He hath sent empty away.

He remembering His mercy hath holpen His servant Israel, as He promised to our forefathers, Abraham and his seed forever.

Glory be to the Father and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost; As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be: world without end. Amen.

Nunc Dimittis, (In the key of A)

Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart, in peace, according to Thy word.

For mine eyes have seen Thy salvation, Which Thou hast prepared before the face of all people;

To be a light to lighten the Gentiles, and to be the glory of Thy people Israel.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost;

As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

Antiphon, Tours

God hath appointed a day, in which He will judge the world in righteousness by that Man whom He hath ordained;

Whereof He has given assurance unto all men, in that He hath raised Him from the dead.

Mercy and truth, are met together. Righteousness and peace have kissed each other.

Thanks be to God, which giveth us this victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

Antiphon, Allwood

Withdraw not Thou Thy mercy from me, O Lord.

Let Thy loving kindness and Thy truth always preserve me.

As for me, I am poor and needy, But the Lord careth for me.

Thou art my Helper and my Redeemer.

Make no long tarrying, O my God.

Soprano solo, Master Sydney Woolton, St. Paul's choir, Brockton, Mass.

Antiphon, Barnby

King all glorious, Lord of hosts Almighty, Thou art revealed in victory.

Over the worlds of light ascended, over all the worlds of light ascended.

King all glorious, Lord of hosts Almighty, Thou art revealed in victory.

We pray Thee leave us not comfortless, but send the great Father's promise on us, the Spirit of truth, Thy Spirit.

King all glorious, Lord of hosts Almighty, Thou art revealed in victory. Alleluia. Amen.

Te Deum, (In the key of E flat), J. Stainer

Sevenfold Amen, J. Stainer  
Processional, No. 35, "Hark! The Voice Eternal," P. C. Lutkin

## WHAT NEXT?

Rumors of Further Changes on the Boston and Maine

It is given out that with the next change in the schedule and crews on the Boston and Maine railroad, the freight train service will be completely altered.

The trains will be classified and most of the freights will run as extras, when needed.

Some of the through freights will retain numbers in the Maine books, but most of them will take their numbers from the engines and run under a system such as that in vogue on many Western railroads.

## NOTICE

A special meeting of the Portsmouth Veteran Firemen's Association will be held at their headquarters on Thursday evening, May 16, at eight o'clock.

## INTERESTING ADDRESS

Delivered By Mr. Adams Before  
Navy Yard Employees

Nearly 100 members of the navy yard working force were at U. V. U. Hall on Wednesday evening, to listen to the address of Emmet L. Adams of Washington, and were well paid for the time they passed with Mr. Adams. He proved to be an able speaker and handled his subject in a masterly manner.

The speaker was introduced by Chairman Benjamin F. Burke, and he was not long in warming up to the work before him.

During this address, he spoke most forcibly of the conditions existing at Portsmouth navy yard, compared with other yards about the country, claiming that this station is behind in some privileges and in some ways in equipment. He urged the workmen to take up matters regarding their welfare with their congressmen and senators and keep them busy with correspondence.

"You are sure to be recognized at all times," he said, "when you get busy in the right way."

Mr. Adams spoke for over two hours and close attention was given him by his hearers, who were decidedly pleased with his address. They hope to have an opportunity to hear the speaker again.

## PERSONALS

Miss Bessie Locke is visiting in Boston.

Miss Mary Dow of Tannier street is visiting in Boston.

William T. Morrissey of Boston passed Wednesday in this city on business.

Mrs. William Burlingame of Exeter, was the guest of Mrs. W. A. Peirce on Wednesday.

Miss Mary Reagan of Manchester is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Leary of Langdon street.

Mrs. Fred J. Sheridan and daughter Constance, of Boston, are visiting Mr. John Griffin on State street.

Mrs. William Cogan of Islington street, who has been restricted to her home by illness, is rapidly improving.

Simon Cornish, recently employed at the Boston and Maine roundhouse, has taken a position at the forge plant.

Mrs. Catherine McCarthy, who has been the guest of Mrs. John McCarthy of Cabot street, has returned to her home in Lynn.

The family of J. Templeman Coddage of Boston, will open their summer home at the old Wentworth mansion at Little Harbor today.

Frank Smith, recently employed in the spare crew at the railroad yard, has taken a position in the yards and docks department at the navy yard.

A. R. Bosner of Lancaster, Pa., president of the Brotherhood of Railway Freight and Baggage Men, is the guest of Baggage Master Fred deRochemont in this city.

Howard O. Nelson, state agent for the New Hampshire Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has been in Claremont the past few days, where he organized a branch of the order with 165 members.

Albert H. Slides of this city was on Tuesday at Concord appointed district deputy grand master of the first Masonic district. George F. Hill of Somersworth was appointed deputy grand lecturer for the same district.

## OBITUARY

Mrs. Jane A. Watkins

The death occurred today (Thursday) at her home on Marcy street of Mrs. Jane A. Watkins, wife of J. William Watkins, aged eighty years.

There should be more public interest especially in the District Nursing Association.

## A HEARING HELD

In Case Of Dover Creek Before  
Commissioner Hodgman

John Ellispoulos, the Dover Creek accused of violating the immigration laws, was again arraigned in this city on Wednesday, before United States Commissioner Burns P. Hodgman. The specific charge is making false oath in the admission of aliens on April 9, 1906.

United States District Attorney W. H. Lewis of Boston appeared for the government and Ellispoulos was represented by Attorney George T. Hughes of Dover.

Examination was waived and the defendant furnished bonds to the amount of \$1,000 for his appearance before the United States district court in Boston, at the call of the district attorney.

## NOT LIKELY TO COME

Plan for New Express Company  
Seems to Have Been Abandoned

A well known express man, who conducts a local business on the Western division of the Boston and Maine railroad between Somersworth and Boston, recently interviewed several business firms here regarding the prospect for an express freight business between this city and Boston over the Eastern division. Nothing has developed in the matter since the canvass was made here and it is likely the new firm will not come to this city.

## DARTMOUTH AND EXETER LOSE

With Jack Glaze in the box, Dartmouth suffered another defeat on Wednesday, losing to Lafayette two to nothing. Errors by Shoppey and McLane in the ninth gave Lafayette two runs and the game. Phillips Exeter went all to pieces in the game with Harvard on Wednesday and was beaten sixteen to nothing. The Exonians made twelve errors.

Itch! Itch! Itch!—Scratch! Scratch! Scratch! The more you scratch the worse the itch. Try Doan's Ointment. It cures piles, eczema, any skin itching. All druggists sell it.



Typewriters, Cash Registers

Sewing Machines Repaired

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Electrical Work

Pearson & Philbrick

3 Haven Ct., off High St.  
Tel. 321-3

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Jewelry Repairing

In All Its Branches

Promptly And Skillfully Done

Come in and examine our line of Community Silver.

Oren M. Shaw

7 Congress St.

CHARLIE SING  
Sacramento Chinese Restaurant

American and Chinese Dishes, Chop Suey a Specialty. All kinds of meats, Chicken and Soups served in American and Chinese style. Orders put up to take out.

Lunch from five cents upward.

13 1-2 Daniel St.  
Up one flight

# SPRING OVERCOATS.

The season suggests a Spring Overcoat and every good dresser will own one.

Nothing pays a bigger dividend on the investment in this changeable climate.

It costs comparatively little to own one of our Top Coats, and it's not a good plan to be without one.

\$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00 to \$25.00 is the price range.

At any of these prices you can secure about all your heart can desire in a Spring Overcoat.



F. W. LYDSTON & CO.,  
CLOTHIERS AND HABERDASHERS.

# HANOVER RYE

A WHISKEY FOR EVERY MAN.

The highest quality of Eastern Rye Whiskey. Especially adapted for family and medicinal use. Sold by all first-class dealers.

The Standard Distilling Company, Distillers,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO. KISERTON, KY.

ANDREW O. CASWELL, DISTRIBUTOR FOR PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

CAUTION—Be sure and see that our Horse Head Trade Mark is on every bottle.

Joseph P. Conner

Frederick Gardner

CONNER & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO ILSLEY & GEORGE.)

Fire, Life, Accident, Health,  
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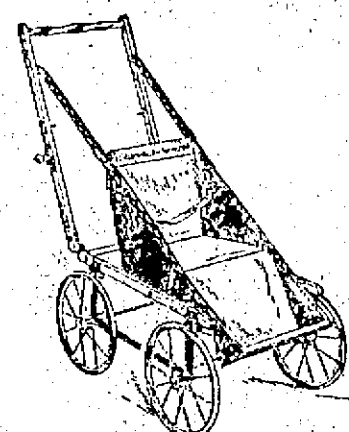
CONNER & CO.,

PLEASANT ST.

GLEBE BUILDING.

# THE IDEAL FOLDING GO-CART

LIGHT IN WEIGHT — STRONG  
AND DURABLE.



This Cart can instantly be changed from a sitting to a reclining position by a simple adjustment of the back and dash. When folded it is small and compact. Can easily be carried in the hand, stowed away under the seat of the street car or packed in a trunk. The Cart can be changed from folded to upright position in less than five seconds.

BE SURE AND SEE ONE WHEN NEXT  
AT

Oliver W. Ham's,

Complete House Furnisher